MONDAY SPORTS
NFL GAMES
Page 15

International Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 33,757 37/91 **R PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1991 ESTABLISHED 1887

Andorra 8.50 F. Iceland 175 ikr. Oman 1.000 Baiz
Austria 10 F.F. Iran 145 Rials Poland 18,000 Zl
Austria 25 S. Israel NIS 4.50 Portugal 180 Esc.
Bahrain 0.800 Din Italy 2,200 Lire Qatar 8.00 Rials
Belgium 55 B.Fr. Jordan 1 JD Rep. of Ireland 95 P.
Bulgaria 40 Leva Kenya Shs 45 Réunion 10 F.F.
Cyprus C.£ 1.00 Kuwait 500 Fils Saudi Arabia 8.00 R.
Czechoslovakia 35 Kr. Lebanon U.S.$1.15 Spain 175 Ptas.
Denmark 13.00 D.Kr. Libya L.Din. 0.60 Sweden 11.00 S.Kr.
Egypt E.P. 4.500 Luxembourg 55 L.Fr. Switzerland 2.00 S.Fr.
Finland 10.00 F.M. Madeira 185 Esc. Tunisia 1.000 Din
France 8.50 F. Morocco 11.00 Dh. Turkey T.L. 7 000
Germany 3.00 D.M. Netherlands 3.25 Fl. U.A.E. 8.50 Dirh.
Great Britain £0.75 Norway 13.00 N.Kr. U.S.S.R. U.S.$2.00
Greece 220 Dr. Nigeria 16.00 Naira U.S. Mil. (Eur.) $1.00
Hungary 115 Ft. Yugoslavia 43 ND

America at Work: Fewer New Jobs But Higher Pay

Demographics Dictate Change in Employment

By Tom Redburn
International Herald Tribune

The Great American Jobs Machine is shifting gears.

Since 1970, the United States has added jobs for 38 million new workers, leaving the rest of the industrialized world far behind. Europeans, unable to overcome entrenched rates of unemployment above 10 percent, marveled at the U.S. record of job creation.

Yet because America's outmoded factories were shedding millions of workers under the pressure of international competition, many of the new jobs, concentrated in the booming service sectors, were dismissed as little more than low-paying hamburger-flippers. Overall productivity and income levels in the U.S. economy stagnated.

But now American employment growth is starting to slow down. Baby boomers, who entered the work force in huge numbers during the past two decades, are becoming middle-aged. From 1976 to 1986, for example, the number of workers between ages 20 and 34 grew by 11 million. By contrast, the number of similarly aged people entering the work force between 1986 and 1996 will decline by 5 million, according to demographic estimates.

"The American job machine is not going to do what it used to," said a senior economist at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris. "But it doesn't have to."

The result is likely to be a gradual but steady shift in the character of the American economy. There will be fewer new jobs, but they should pay better wages. Gains in productivity should improve as companies are forced to invest in labor-saving equipment.

"Baby boomers are entering their middle years and, for the most part, acting the way adults in their middle years have always acted," said Charles Morris, a business analyst who wrote a recent book on economic trends of the 1990s. "They are acting like American adults acted in the 1950s and the way German and Japanese adults acted in the 1970s and 1980s. By sheer force of numbers, unemployment rates should go down, savings and productivity up, and America should become a more competitive country than it was a decade ago."

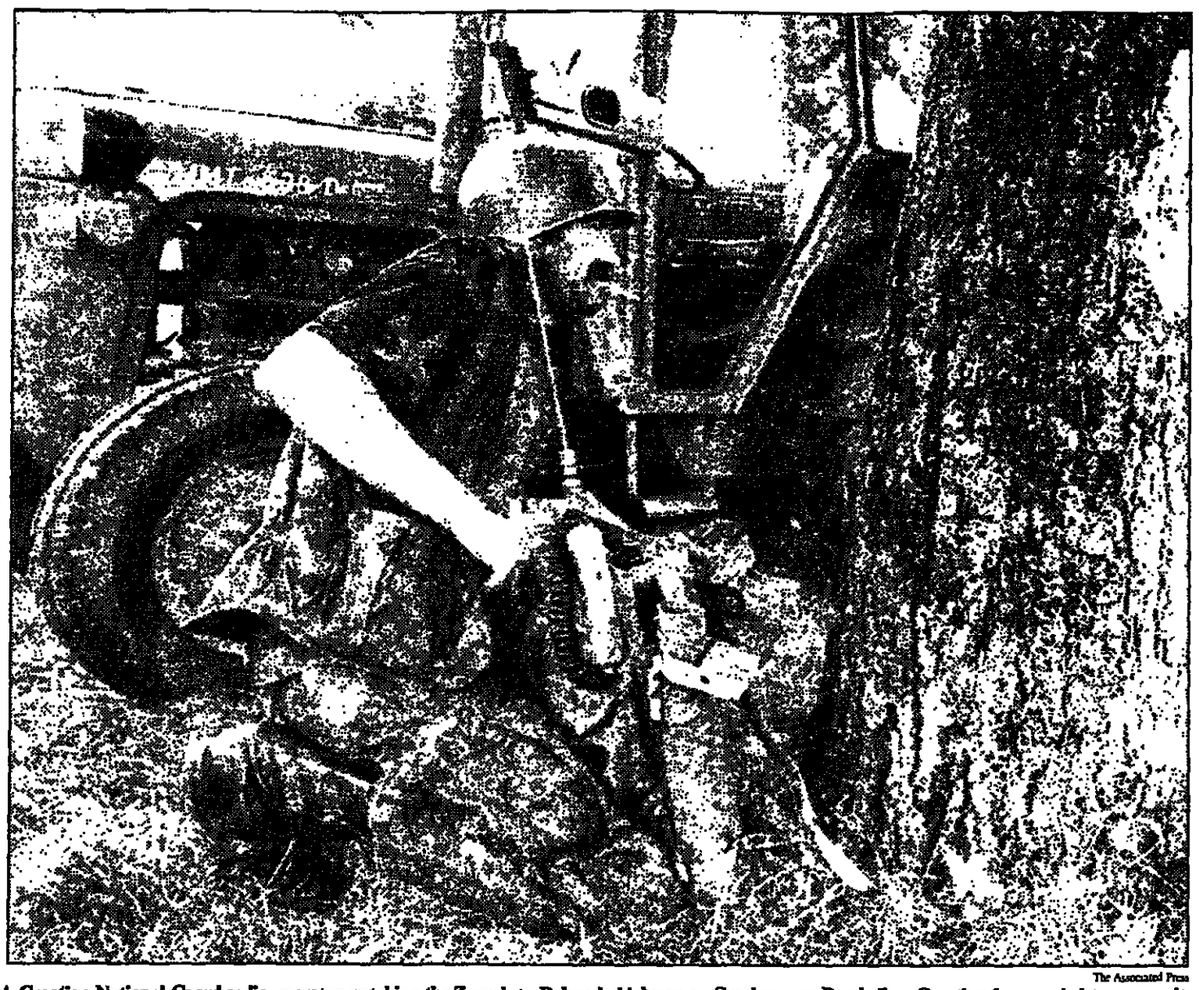
Some of these longer-run trends are becoming evident in the response of American business to the recession that began last July and probably ended this summer.

Manufacturing, already leaner and meaner after a decade of harsh cutbacks and sharp productivity improvements, has laid off far fewer blue-collar workers than in past economic downturns. But white-collar services are starting to undergo their own vigorous shakeout as banks, insurance companies and other financial services, retail outlets, and local governments are being forced to shed excess weight acquired during the spending spree of the past decade.

State and local governments, which have almost never shrunk in the past, eliminated more than 100,000 jobs in the past two months alone due to a severe budgetary squeeze. The vast overbuilding of offices and shopping malls during the early 1980s has resulted in continued reductions in construction jobs despite an upturn in the home-building industry.

After almost uninterrupted growth through two previous recessions, the number of jobs in retail and wholesale trade is down 500,000 from a year ago.

See JOBS, Page 11



The Associated Press

A Croatian National Guard radio operator watching the Zagreb-to-Belgrade highway on Sunday near Rozdadi as Croatian forces tried to reopen it.

Serbs and Army Tighten Grip in Croatia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELGRADE — Ignoring European Community peace efforts, Yugoslav forces and Serbian guerrillas tightened their grip on eastern Croatia on Sunday.

Federal warplanes, attacking despite fresh demands for the federal army to pull out of the breakaway republic, destroyed an aircraft on the ground at the airport at Osijek, the regional capital, and guerrillas pounded the town of Pakrac with an intense mortar barrage.

Zagreb radio said three Serbian snipers had been shot and killed at Petrinja, southeast of Zagreb, and that three persons had been killed in fighting at a Serbian village near Stara Gradiska.

Belgrade radio reported heavy casualties at Kostajnica, where guerrillas said they captured control of the police station from its Croatian defenders.

The Serbian-led federal army and the guerrillas have cut off eastern Slavonia, bordering Serbia, from the rest of the republic.

Their campaign to force the Croatian population to flee and leave the Serbian minority in control of a wide swathe of the border along the Danube River is now focused on Osijek. The town of 150,000 people has suffered heavy shelling as well as air raids for a week.

The European Community, which has been trying to restore peace, accuses Serbia of fomenting the war as part of a territorial expansion to create a "Greater Serbia."

At an EC-sponsored peace conference Saturday at The Hague, the presidents of Yugoslavia's six republics and its federal leadership sat down with EC foreign ministers to discuss the future of the disintegrating Balkan county.

But harsh exchanges between Serbian and Croatian leaders left negotiators skeptical about reaching an early solution to the conflict.

Presidents Franjo Tudjman of Croatia and Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia exchanged vitriolic accusations about who was to blame for the fighting that has claimed nearly 400 lives since June 25, when Croatia and Slovenia declared independence.

Mr. Tudjman asserted that Serbia had been waging "a dirty, undeclared war" for the last year aimed at "not only the conquest of and annexation of Croatian territory, but also the creation of ethnically pure areas" by expelling non-Serbian inhabitants.

Mr. Milosevic denied any expansionist aims and asserted that "ruthless discrimination and state terror" by the Croatian government against the 600,000 minority Serbs inside Croatia was the cause of the conflict.

"Croatia wants to achieve indepen-

See CROATS, Page 6

Pankin Wants $100 Billion, Likening Crisis To War in Gulf

Soviet Foreign Minister Says He'll Talk to Baker About 'Large-Scale' Joint Projects

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The Soviet foreign minister suggested Sunday that developments in the Soviet Union were as urgent as those that sparked the Gulf war, and he called for a similar expenditure of $100 billion by the West in response.

Interviewed on CNN, Foreign Minister Boris D. Pankin said he would be discussing aid programs with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d in coming days, including humanitarian assistance, technical aid and "large-scale" joint projects.

He did not label these as aid packages but rather characterized the forthcoming talks as "economic cooperation to promote democratic processes."

Although he avoided any suggestion that the new Soviet government would make a specific request for cash assistance, Mr. Pankin made it clear that a major infusion from the West was still being sought.

He said that President Mikhail S. Gorbachev recently told Prime Minister John Major that the West should mobilize to aid the Soviets just as Western governments joined in the defeat of Iraqi forces.

"One hundred billion dollars was found when the crisis in the Persian Gulf struck," Mr. Pankin said. "In this country we have equally dramatic developments which affect the destiny of the world in at least the same degree. It is our hope that in this situation similar amounts of money will be mustered."

It appeared that the $100 billion figure was not so much a calculated figure but a rough approximation to illustrate the gravity with which Mr. Pankin views the need for economic ties to the West. After the Gulf conflict, U.S. officials said U.S. costs during the war effort amounted to about $45 billion and that most, if not all, would be covered by contributions from allies in Europe, the Gulf and Japan.

Mr. Pankin's remarks recall similar statements by Mr. Gorbachev in recent months as he lobbied publicly and privately for Western powers to help prop up the Soviet economy while raising the specter of chaos and disintegration if the economy collapsed.

So far, the Group of Seven industrial powers have promised technical assistance, grain credits and humanitarian aid this winter but have resisted direct grants.

The state of the Soviet economy was the focus of attention Sunday as experts inside and outside the Soviet Union sought ways to transform it to a market system.

Jacques Attali, president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, said in an interview televised in the United States that a major danger for the

See PANKIN, Page 6

Jacqueline Arzt/The Associated Press

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir telling Likud followers in Jerusalem on Sunday that the occupied territories must be settled by Jews.

Shamir Warns of New Arab Demands

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Sunday that the Bush administration's attempt to delay consideration of U.S. financial aid to Israel could make the Middle East peace process "impossible" by encouraging Arab states to demand more concessions.

In his strongest statement so far in a brewing confrontation between Israel and the United States, Mr. Shamir insisted that the United States had "a moral obligation" to grant Israel $10 billion in loan guarantees for the absorption of Soviet immigrants, and he hinted that a proposed regional peace conference might break down if the aid was delayed.

"If the Arabs are handed such a gift without even asking for it, they will dance on the rooftops and make new and even bigger demands, and the peace process will become impossible," Mr. Shamir said in a radio interview.

The prime minister, speaking before the the start of Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish New Year holiday, also confirmed that his government planned to continue its expansion of Jewish settlements in the occupied territories. Although he said he did not know the exact plans of the Housing Ministry, Mr. Shamir added that "what really counts is that the population of Israel is expanding and it will expand in those areas also."

Asked about a possible freeze on settlements, Mr. Shamir replied: "It is not true that this is the key to progress in the peace process as some people claim. Nobody has asked us for such a freeze. We do not accept any linkage, not with the problem of settlements and not with other political problems."

President George Bush has asked Congress to delay consideration of Israel's request for the loan guarantees for 120 days so as "to give peace a chance" at the proposed conference, which the United States hopes to arrange for October. But Israeli officials have interpreted the move as a capitulation to pressure from Arab states, and as a step toward using the aid package to pressure for Israeli concessions, such as a settlement freeze.

"A lot of bad blood has been injected into the relationship, once

See ISRAEL, Page 2

One Man, One Vote: One Azerbaijani

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

SHUSHA, U.S.S.R. — The people of the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan went to the polls Sunday to choose their first democratically elected president. There was one candidate on the ballot.

Ayaz Mutalibov was the republic's president Sunday and after the votes are counted he is likely to hold the office once more, claiming greater legitimacy and a transformed image.

After days of hesitation and even a tacit statement of support for last month's military coup, Mr. Mutalibov has moved quickly to make himself over as a new-age anti-Communist politician.

A party functionary who worked his way through the southern republic's Communist system, Mr. Mutalibov has closed down the party's headquarters and led the vote to create the new Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan. This from a politician who only a few months ago expressed admiration for the Chinese leaders who took a hard-line stance on Tiananmen Square.

In Shusha, an Azerbaijani village in the disputed, primarily Armenian region of Nagorno-Karabakh, voters at School No. 2 were perplexed at the one-candidate ballot.

"I'm not voting. There is no democracy in this election," said Shumasi Babayev, a lieutenant in the local police force. "Mutalibov is no democrat and it would be better if they put off these elections for a while."

Mr. Babayev is a supporter of the Azerbaijani Popular Front, the leading opposition group in the republic. The front, however, has been banned in Nagorno-Karabakh because officials are concerned that the group would stir up the already lethal disputes between Azerbaijanis and Armenians.

In the rest of the republic, the front is capable of drawing thousands to demonstrations, but its political clout is low. On Friday, for instance, tens of thousands of people demonstrated in Baku, the capital, to demand that the election be canceled, according to Reuters, clearly with no effect.

Mr. Mutalibov, who appears intent on consolidating power before any opposition gains force, faced a rival candidate, however briefly. Zardusht Ali-Zadekh, a leader of the tiny Social Democratic Party, dropped out of the race knowing his chances were dismal.

He decided instead to leave Mr. Mutalibov with the problematic symbol of an unopposed election in

See BALLOT, Page 6

Next on the Agenda: Russia's Collapse?

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

KAZAN, U.S.S.R. — From an office decked with the green banners of Islamic solidarity, Rafael F. Mukhametdinov surveyed the ruins of the Soviet Union with satisfaction: One empire down, he mused. One to go.

With Mikhail S. Gorbachev's Soviet Union in shards, Mr. Mukhametdinov, a Tatar separatist leader, has set his sights on the dismantling of Boris N. Yeltsin's Russian Republic, itself a mosaic of ethnic homelands where the calls for independence have grown bolder with the weakening of Moscow's grip.

Here in the Tatar Autonomous Republic, the most restive of the ethnic subdivisions that cover most of Russia's land mass, the cries for independence — independence, that is, from Mr. Yeltsin — have sent a shudder of anxiety through the large Russian population and marred the Russian president's moment of triumph.

"The big empire has collapsed," Mr. Mukhametdinov said. "The Russian federation will be more difficult, but I think it is inescapable that this empire will also collapse."

So far, the clamor for secession here has been confined to nonviolent street rallies and the speeches of a few separatist political leaders.

An outright split is strongly opposed by a pro-Yeltsin parliamentary faction grouped around the tiny Democratic Party of Russia and by the best-selling local newspaper, Vecherny Kazan.

The Communist majority in the local parliament has demanded greater self-rule, including the right to ignore Russian laws and tax levies, but stopped short of declaring full independence.

"The idea is not the collapse of the Russian federation, but a reformation," said Vasili N. Likhachev, vice president of the Tatar Autonomous Republic.

Mr. Yeltsin has promised to give the autonomous regions greater self-rule, including a bigger share of what they produce, but has insisted that the Russian Republic remain "one and indivisible."

Like the Soviet Union, the Russian Republic is a domain acquired by conquest and merger, and gerrymandered into ethnic autonomous entities — 16 "autonomous republics" like this one and about a score of enclaves with lower status.

Tatarstan, known in ancient times as the Khanate of Kazan, was annexed by Ivan the Terrible in the 16th century as he pushed Russia's frontiers eastward.

The autonomous entities contain much of Russia's natural wealth and industrial strength. Yakutia, in the far east, is rich in diamonds and gold. Komi, to the north, has coal. Bashkiria is a major source of natural gas.

The Tatar Autonomous Republic has oil reserves and major industries like the Kamaz truck factory

See TATAR, Page 6

Soviet Breakup

In Soviet Georgia, few cheers for the change in Moscow. Page 6.
The West is worried about Soviet omens of famine. Page 6.
U.S. officials have changed their minds about Boris Yeltsin. Page 7.
The Soviets erred in not choosing the right successor to earlier leaders, China believes. Page 7.

Kiosk

Edberg Wins First U.S. Open

Stefan Edberg won his first U.S. Open championship, routing Jim Courier, 6-2 , 6-4, 6-0, on Sunday in New York.

Edberg was in control all the way in his first U.S. Open final, beginning the third set by breaking the 21-year-old French Open champion's serve at love.

Earlier article, Page 14

General News

Sweden is to launch a major Baltic aid effort. Q & A, Page 2.

With some major Bush-bashing, the Democrats got their election show on the road. Page 3.

Business/Finance

Philippine Airlines said four foreign carriers want stakes in it. Page 9.

Bond traders expect interest rates to fall. Page 9.

Crossword Page 16.

Those Low-Down Sunday Blues — Weak End to the Weekend

By Jon Nordheimer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It is Sunday afternoon, sometime past 3 o'clock.

The weekend hourglass is spilling its treasure. Only Sunday night remains before the Monday-morning blahs — return to the office, school or work.

Imperceptibly at first then, unmistakably, there is company.

The Sunday blues have dropped by for a visit.

It is the flip side of TGIF (thank God, it's Friday). The weekend, which started with such bright promise, is now inexorably rolling toward a conclusion.

Even if things are going right, those Sunday blues have mysteriously reappeared, bringing mild depression, echoes of loneliness, or a twinge of malaise or melancholy.

Not everyone gets them, and it is impossible to quantify how many people do, but the anecdotal evidence is there.

If people are asked whether they have a downward mood swing by late Sunday afternoon, chances are they will recognize the symptoms and confess that the visitation shows up like clockwork.

Some researchers say the problem results from the resetting of internal biological clocks after weekend disruptions of sleep patterns and activity.

Unsure that something as vague as the Sunday blues is a verifiable complaint, scientists nonetheless can extrapolate from weekend behavior to try to explain its occurrence.

The most likely culprit, they speculate, is the imbalance between weekend sleep-wake cycles and the internal biological clock set by evolution to the cycle of day and night.

These scientists, called chronobiologists, say that mood shifts on Sunday afternoon or blahs on Monday are not surprising because people usually stay up later and rise later on weekends. Such disruptions can confuse the control center in the brain that is wired in some primordial shop.

"The demands made upon the circadian pacemaker by weekend behavior and sleep-wake cycle changes may affect mood," said Dr. Charles Czeisler, a professor at Harvard who specializes in sleep disorders. "No one knows the mechanism or, in fact, if it occurs at all, but there is a lot of writing in medical literature that it may take place."

With some people, sleep-wake cycles over the weekend are so altered that by the time the alarm goes off Monday at 6 A.M. the brain (and therefore the body) reacts as if it were 4 A.M.

For some the answer to Sunday blues may be all too obvious.

They hate work. They hate school. They hate housework. Like Garfield, the cartoon cat, they loathe Mondays and a sense of dread envelops them by Sunday afternoon.

Dr. Herbert J. Freudenberger, a Manhattan psycho-

See BLUES, Page 2

Swede Sees Major Effort to Help Baltic Nations' Transition

Carl Bildt, chairman of the Swedish Moderate Party, which advocates liberal-conservative and market-oriented policies, discussed the situation in the Baltics and his party's prospects in general elections Sept. 15 with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. How do you judge the Soviet recognition of independence for the Baltic states?

A. It is an historic step which leads to a new geopolitical situation in the entire Baltic and northern European area. I would hope that after successful transition from the planned economies of today to the market economies of tomorrow the three Baltic states will become a point of contact between Western and Eastern Europe and that, accordingly, they will also facilitate the transition toward democracy and market economy in Russia itself.

Q. These states look to you in Sweden and the other Nordic countries as a model. Are you conscious of that responsibility?

A. Yes, we are. I think that in cooperation with other Nordic countries — because it is going to be a joint Nordic responsibility — we are going to undertake massive programs in the next few years in order to aid the transition of the Baltic countries.

MONDAY Q&A

Q. Can the Baltic peoples overcome the dulling effects of 50 years of communism?

A. They are very keen to get back in the Nordic and West European family, that's for certain. But one must not underestimate the difficulties they face.

Q. The communities around the Baltic share a lot of history, to take the Hanseatic League as just one example. Does this still have any relevance in the modern world?

A. Psychologically it is important because Tallinn, Riga, and, to a certain extent, Vilnius, were the points of contact between East and West Europe — in terms of trade, culture and political influence — for a very long time indeed. The Baltic states gained their independence in 1920 as a result of the collapse of Czarist Russia just as they are regaining it as the result of the collapse of the Soviet Union.

They failed during the 1920s and 1930s to built up a new constructive relationship with Russia and accordingly became the victims of a revanchist Soviet policy in 1940.

So one of the crucial tasks for the next decade will be for the Baltic states to build not only their relationship with the Nordic countries but also to build a constructive relationship with Russia, without which they cannot survive.

Q. The collapse of communism seems to have spilled over into a general discrediting of left-wing ideology. How does this affect Sweden, in that you are often described as a middle way between communism and capitalism?

A. It certainly affects the Swedish Social Democrats in that they have been advocating a policy of the third road between a market economy and a planned economy, and between East and West Europe. So what we have seen in Europe in the past few years has not only been the discrediting of Socialist ideas but also the discrediting of all the third-way approaches, which, in fact, are now being advocated by the rump ex-Communist parties in Eastern Europe.

Q. What is the main question being asked by the Swedish electors in the campaign for next Sunday's election?

A. They want to know where we are heading. During the 1980s the Social Democrats pursued the policy of what they called the Third Way, and that has obviously failed. So a lot of people are looking to us and the alliance we have with the Liberals to give them guidance for the 1990s. The Social Democrats, instead of talking about the future, are conducting a scare campaign.

Q. Can you improve economic performance and at the same time preserve Sweden's social welfare acquisitions?

A. I am certain that with our policies we can achieve both growth and new employment. It is not going to be easy and it may take years but it will give us money for new social programs — say for the handicapped, who are a neglected part of Swedish society. We are also going to reform the welfare systems by moving away from the monopolistic solutions of the Social Democrats to greater freedom of choice.

Q. But you do want to keep the social welfare system in being?

A. A different welfare system, yes.

Q. What about privatization?

A. I foresee that it will be on a rather massive scale.

Q. If the Social Democrats lose, will the center-right parties be able to form a successful coalition?

A. Yes. We and the Liberals have a joint economic platform, called New Start for Sweden, which is dominating the campaign. Together we are roughly as large as the Social Democrats. We also have the support of the Center Party and the small Christian Democratic party, and with that we hope to get a majority of the seats in parliament.

Q. What specific ideas is your party proposing?

A. To bring down taxes. To have more free enterprise and market solutions, especially to the problem of unemployment. To start negotiations on accession to the European Community as soon as possible.

India Subcontinent Tackles Capitalism

By Steve Coll
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — From Brazil to Poland, from Mexico to New Zealand, free-market economic change has become the fashionable answer to myriad problems of socialist failure in the post-Cold War world. Now, tardily and tentatively, capitalism's international revival has touched down in South Asia, home to about a billion of the world's poorest people.

India and Pakistan, bastions of socialist ideology for decades, have begun simultaneously this summer to implement free-market changes long rejected as tools of Western capitalism. But as they make preliminary moves to revamp their socialist systems, South Asia's leaders are finding that it is much easier to declare a capitalist revolution than to start one.

Free-market proponents in both India and Pakistan are constrained by poverty, debt, overpopulation, fractious politics, decaying infrastructure and economic systems that for decades have funneled resources to entrenched alliances of bureaucrats, politicians and dynastic business families.

In political terms, the proponents of change face the unenviable task of trying to carry out free-market policies that, if successful, could undercut the wealth and power of their societies' most influential groups.

"I do not minimize the enormity of the task," said India's finance minister, Manmohan Singh. If capitalism is to succeed in India, Mr. Singh said, it will require "a lot of time, a lot of energy, a lot of faith, a lot of courage, a lot of stamina."

But for the first time since British rule on the subcontinent ended 44 years ago, free-market advocates are at the helm of elected civilian governments in both India and Pakistan.

In New Delhi, the minority Congress (I) Party government led by Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao has taken the first steps toward what it calls a radical free-market program by raising the limits on foreign investment in India, reducing some business-licensing requirements and devaluing the country's currency. In Islamabad, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif has abolished many currency and investment restrictions and has begun trying to sell off moribund state-run businesses.

In both countries, the politics of market change are treacherous. Mr. Rao and Mr. Sharif face acute pressures from religious hard-liners as well as liberal populists. As elected civilian politicians running shaky governments, they are seeking to secure their political futures by stimulating a wave of entrepreneurial prosperity in South Asia that none of their opponents could argue against.

For the moment, both leaders appear to have some maneuvering room. The phrase "There is no alternative" is repeated frequently by politicians in New Delhi and Islamabad these days in reference to the nascent free-market changes. But neither program is off to a glorious start.

In Pakistan, Mr. Sharif has undertaken what he termed in an interview earlier this summer "a very revolutionary policy" of "no questions asked" of foreigners or Pakistanis seeking to move hard currency through the country or set up businesses. At the same time, he has offered to sell off dozens of state-owned enterprises.

But privatization has gone more slowly than anticipated, and foreign corporations have moved cautiously, wary of Pakistan's volatile politics. The investors have reason to be timid. Former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party, which advocated privatization while in office, now says it will renationalize industry if it regains power. Conservative Muslims in the country's politically active military have sought to dampen the Sharif government's efforts at change.

In India, Mr. Rao's early announcements have been greeted with howls of protest, mainly from leftist labor groups whose members fear being weaned from the state's vast network of public enterprises. Bank employees called a strike recently to press the government into keeping banks nationalized. Farmers have agitated against a reduction in fertilizer subsidies.

Economic planners in both capitals say that with patience and a little luck, they will try to overcome these noisy domestic difficulties. What worries them more is whether they can manage the macroeconomic problems — large debt payments, fiscal deficits and double-digit inflation — that provided the impetus for change in the first place.

T.C. Yeh/Agence France-Presse

VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE — Demonstrators in Taipei brandishing flags Sunday designed to represent an independent "Republic of Taiwan." More than 10,000 people joined the march to demand that Taiwan rejoin the United Nations as an independent country. The protesters, some throwing stones, surged against barricades blocking their route to the Presidential Office. No arrests were reported.

U.S. to Order Tests on Hundreds of Jets

By Don Phillips
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration will order a safety investigation involving hundreds of new-generation jetliners based on new evidence it uncovered in the crash of a Boeing 767 in May.

Boeing Co. and transportation officials, in an investigation of the 767 crash, discovered that if a special auxiliary braking mechanism on the engine, called a thrust reverser, deploys while the 767 is in flight, the plane becomes almost impossible to control, officials said over the weekend.

The U.S. aviation agency has ordered changes on some 767s, and this week will order changes in the braking system of the 767's smaller sister, the 757.

But preliminary simulations show that all larger modern twin-engine jets with engines mounted on the wing might have the same control problem, and more detailed tests will be performed on those jets. In addition to the Boeing 757s and 767s, many Airbus Industrie planes — the A300, A310, A320 and A330 — and the McDonnell Douglas MD-11 are also involved, officials said.

Anthony J. Broderick, the aviation agency's associate administrator for regulation and certification, said the agency had no reason to believe that it was unsafe to fly these planes, but was acting out of an "abundance of caution" after its investigation of the May 26 crash of a Lauda Air 767 in Thailand.

The 767 and the 757 have the best safety record in aviation history. The Lauda crash was the first in their 10 years of flying.

As of Aug. 30, 386 Boeing 767s have been delivered, 145 to U.S. airlines. Another 196 are on order. In addition, 388 757s are in service, 247 on U.S. airlines, and 369 are on order, Boeing said.

Although the aviation agency's orders so far deal only with short-term fixes to Boeing aircraft, Mr. Broderick said, engine thrust reversers on all large twin-engine jets must be certified as 100 percent fail-safe if those planes are determined to have the same aerodynamic qualities as the 767.

A thrust reverser redirects a portion of a jet engine's exhaust, providing extra braking power on landing. Several safety systems are designed to ensure that the mechanism cannot be deployed in flight.

Boeing is already working on a system to replace the one used on the 54 767s with Pratt & Whitney PW4000 engines, the type used on the Lauda plane that crashed. The U.S. aviation agency, based on a Boeing recommendation, earlier ordered thrust reversers deactivated on those planes, which can be safely landed with conventional wheel brakes alone.

A total of 179 757s with the same engine will be involved in this week's order, and those reversers must also be deactivated if the work is not completed quickly, Mr. Broderick said.

He said the aviation agency was not ordering a precautionary deactivation of thrust reversers on other planes because there had been no problems and because those thrust reversers are built differently than those on the Pratt & Whitney engines. Other action will be taken if the investigation shows it is warranted, he said.

There has been no final determination of the cause of the Lauda crash, but investigators found evidence that the left engine's thrust reverser had deployed in flight as the 767 climbed at high power at about 26,000 feet (7,900 meters).

ISRAEL: *Loan Guarantee Delay Will Encourage Arabs, Shamir Warns*

(Continued from Page 1)

again," a senior official said, referring to the sometimes stormy history of relations between Mr. Shamir's government and the Bush administration. "And the peace process is going to be affected."

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d is due to visit here next week in an effort to finalize arrangements for the conference, including the unresolved question of how Palestinians would be represented. The Israeli official, who asked not to be named, hinted that Israel might now step up its demands for "assurances" from the United States prior to the conference, or drag its feet so that the opening of the negotiations were postponed.

Other officials said the government might be interested in a compromise proposal they say is being drafted by the U.S. administration. Under the proposal, Israel's aid request would be put off but it would receive a smaller, interim grant of U.S. funds to aid with immigrant absorption until the larger request was resolved.

Officials said the proposal was still under preparation in Washington and Israel did not know yet how much money might be involved. At the same time, one official said that Israel would probably not openly agree to the postponement of the loan guarantee debate in Congress, since this would imply that the government accepted the linkage between the loans, the peace process and settlements.

Asked about the possible compromise, Mr. Shamir said, "we won't haggle with the Americans over this, but the offer shows that their attitude to the absorption of Soviet immigrants is a positive one. It proves once again their recognition that they have a moral obligation to give Israel this aid."

Responding to the severe housing shortage caused by the immigration of Soviet Jews to Israel, the Shamir government has located more than 22,000 new housing units in the occupied West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights since mid-1990, according to Housing Ministry officials.

The construction already begun will be enough to more than double the population of some 100,000 Jews now living in the territories.

Officials say the government is now planning a new wave of building that would irrevocably alter the political geography of the West Bank and of Jerusalem.

Thousands of new housing units planned for construction in the coming year would in effect erase the international border between northern Israel and the Samarian highlands of the West Bank. Another "belt" of Jewish settlement around Jerusalem would seal off its Arab neighborhoods and make Israel's annexation of the city irreversible, officials say.

Economists and opposition politicians have begun to warn that the construction program, which opposition experts say will cost at least $560 million this year alone, will break Israel's fragile economy if it is not reined in.

But though the risks of political and economic losses are great, aides say Mr. Shamir is determined to go ahead with the settlement plan. They say the 76-year-old leader also has a chance of achieving a major breakthrough for Israel's hard-line nationalist cause.

BLUES: *For Some, Sunday Afternoon Means a Weak End to the Weekend*

(Continued from Page 1)

analyst who has written books on situational anxiety and job burnout, said:

"I hear about it from patients who are very unhappy in their jobs, who fear going to the office on Monday morning to prove themselves all over again. It has increased in recent years because of the unpredictability of what's happening to the economy."

That does not explain why Margery Kominos, a 36-year-old computer programs manager in Denver who loves her job and her husband, slips into a Rocky Mountain low on Sunday afternoons.

"I never really thought about the reason for the Sunday blues, but there's no question something happens to me that drags my energy and mood down even when I'm having a good weekend," she said. "It doesn't happen on Saturday — just Sundays."

Mary Aloe, a 29-year-old publicity agent in Los Angeles, gets it, too. "People need to know they're not alone in this," she said. "I've mentioned to my friends what happens to me on Sundays and they say: 'Oh my gosh, is that what it is? I've got the same thing.'"

"Things might be going real well in life, and this empty feeling grips you, a form of depression or sadness or stress, and you can't shake it," she said. "I have no scientific evidence, but it seems more prevalent among women. I ask men if they experience it and they say, 'What are you talking about?' "

Highly organized personalities, like nature, abhor a vacuum, and such people may feel lost noodling around in unstructured expanses of time. Sunday may be the longest stretch of unscheduled time they encounter in a week.

Saturdays in most households tend to be filled with shopping, errands, chores, exercise and socializing. Sundays bring a more leisurely pace. Some people sleep late. Some go to church. Many drift through brunch, the newspapers and try to plan the rest of the day.

Mid-afternoon, when thoughts of a nap beckon, is the window of opportunity for the blues. Subtle memories, perhaps from childhood, slip past the drowsy veil as defense mechanisms falter. Or the mind may track ahead to the week's burdens. Or back to the triumphs of the weekend.

"Some people have difficulty being alone with their memories or can't stand mulling over their lives," said Dr. Thomas Wehr, a psychiatrist at the National Institutes of Mental Health. "They suffer a form of existential angst."

Other researchers suggest that those in stressful jobs suffer withdrawal after two days of weekend rest. The body may relax, but the brain is demanding adrenaline, they say.

Still others say the Sunday letdown has all the earmarks of withdrawal from caffeine by workers who taper off their coffee intake on weekends.

WORLD BRIEFS

18 Killed in South African Clashes As Inkatha Supporters Are Attacked

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — At least 18 people died and 14 were injured in South Africa on Sunday in a new round of violence caused by attacks on supporters of the Inkatha movement, the police said.

The police said the victims were killed after unknown assailants fired on a crowd of 300 people traveling to a rally in the black township of Thokoza. The attacks followed a relative lull in the widespread fighting that killed some 2,000 blacks between August 1990 and June this year.

The violence, much of it between supporters of Nelson Mandela's African National Congress and those of the Zulu-based Inkatha movement that is led by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, had abated in recent months.

The ANC, Inkatha and the government are due to meet on Saturday to sign an accord aimed at ending township violence.

Bush Reiterates Support for Thomas

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — President George Bush has defended Clarence Thomas, his nominee for the Supreme Court, on the eve of his Senate confirmation hearings, saying the judge embodied "the promise of equality and opportunity in America."

In a radio address, Mr. Bush said he knew that the Senate would maintain its standards of dignity and scrutiny when it opened hearings on the nomination on Tuesday, and he urged all Americans to give Judge Thomas the same respect. The nomination of Judge Thomas, a black conservative Circuit Court judge, has generated growing opposition from groups opposed to his conservative views.

The Boston Globe reported that Judge Thomas made more than 20 trips at government expense in the 1980s that appeared unrelated to his responsibilities as head of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in the Reagan administration. Judge Thomas requested reimbursements for 181 trips costing a total of more than $70,000, the Globe reported, citing documents provided by a group opposing his nomination.

Businessman to Challenge Le Pen

MARSEILLE (AFP) — A major political battle is shaping up in southeastern France with the announcement Sunday that Bernard Tapie, an outspoken leftist businessman, will challenge the equally forthright leader of the extreme rightist National Front, Jean-Marie Le Pen, in regional elections in March.

"It is a national duty to fight Le Pen," Mr. Tapie said in a newspaper interview. "There can be no question of allowing the leader of the extreme right to grab the second region in France and become one of the top 10 figures in the country."

Mr. Le Pen, announcing his candidacy Saturday, said that Mr. Tapie would be too scared to run. But Mr. Tapie, president of France's top soccer team, Olympic Marseille, and a political personality who made his fortune in company takeovers, most recently Adidas, said he had no choice but to take up the challenge.

Deng Said to Ask for Full Seoul Ties

SEOUL (Reuters) — China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, has sent a message to the South Korean government via Hong Kong calling for full diplomatic ties between Seoul and Beijing, a South Korean television report said on Sunday.

Mr. Deng said the time had come for South Korea and China, once bitter foes, to set up diplomatic relations to enhance economic cooperation, the report said. Foreign Ministry officials were not available to comment. Although China recognizes Communist North Korea only, its commercial ties with Seoul outstrip its trade with Pyongyang.

The report said Seoul and Beijing were expected to start talks on normalizing ties when Foreign Minister Qian Qichen of China visits Seoul in November to attend the ministerial meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference. Earlier this year, South Korea and China opened trade offices with limited consular functions in each other's capitals.

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.S. Advice for Travelers to Baltics

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The U.S. State Department said that Americans traveling in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania could not be offered consular aid because U.S. embassies had not yet been set up in the three newly independent countries.

The department said that Americans needing help in Estonia should contact the U.S. Embassy in Helsinki or the U.S. Consulate in St. Petersburg; those in Latvia should contact the U.S. Embassy in Stockholm, and those in Lithuania should contact the U.S. Embassy in Stockholm or Warsaw.

In two other advisories, the Department canceled a warning for U.S. citizens in Mexico, which it had issued Aug. 20 because of a series of bombings of U.S. companies in Mexico City. But it warned U.S. citizens in South Africa that pro-apartheid whites might attack U.S. buildings and facilities.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Bulgaria, Israel.
TUESDAY: Belize, Bulgaria, Israel.
WEDNESDAY: Pakistan.
SATURDAY: Nicaragua.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

The Weather

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday

North America
The eastern half of the United States will remain unusually warm Tuesday. Showers in the Great Lakes region Tuesday will shift to the north Atlantic states Wednesday with cooling afterwards. The Pacific Coast will remain dry through midweek.

Europe
Tuesday will be rainy from England and northern France to southern Scandinavia. Northern Europe will be dry and cool Wednesday and Thursday, but Paris and London may have rain. The Mediterranean borderlands will have only spotty rain.

Asia
Ivy will speed away from Tokyo Tuesday allowing the weather to improve through Thursday. Showers will dampen Beijing Tuesday and reach Seoul by Thursday. Daily downpours may interrupt the steamy heat from Singapore to Manila and Hong Kong.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low	Wx	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Wx
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Algarve	27/80	17/62	s	28/82	19/66	s
Amsterdam	19/66	11/52	s	21/70	12/53	pc
Athens	29/84	17/62	s	31/88	17/62	s
Barcelona	27/80	18/64	s	29/84	19/64	s
Belgrade	24/75	13/55	s	25/77	14/57	s
Berlin	19/66	9/48	pc	21/70	8/46	pc
Brussels	20/68	12/53	s	23/73	11/52	pc
Budapest	20/68	10/50	pc	21/70	10/50	s
Copenhagen	13/55	6/43	c	14/57	7/44	r
Costa Del Sol	31/88	16/61	s	33/91	17/62	s
Dublin	19/66	9/48	pc	18/64	10/50	sh
Edinburgh	16/61	7/44	pc	17/62	8/46	c
Florence	24/75	14/57	s	26/79	13/55	s
Frankfurt	22/73	11/52	pc	23/73	13/55	pc
Geneva	23/73	11/52	pc	24/75	12/53	pc
Helsinki	13/55	4/39	c	13/55	7/44	sh
Las Palmas	31/88	18/64	pc	28/82	17/62	pc
Leningrad	18/62	5/41	c	14/57	8/46	r
Lisbon	28/79	18/64	pc	27/80	19/66	pc
London	20/68	11/52	c	21/70	11/52	pc
Madrid	29/84	16/61	s	32/89	17/62	s
Milan	23/73	11/52	s	24/75	13/55	s
Moscow	14/57	7/44	sh	18/64	9/48	sh
Munich	21/70	10/50	pc	22/71	11/52	pc
Nice	28/73	18/64	s	24/75	15/59	s
Oslo	13/55	6/43	c	13/55	7/44	r
Paris	24/75	12/53	s	28/79	13/55	pc
Prague	17/62	8/46	pc	18/64	7/44	pc
Reykjavik	14/57	6/43	sh	13/55	6/43	sh
Rome	25/79	16/61	s	27/80	17/62	s
Stockholm	12/53	4/39	c	14/57	6/41	r
Strasbourg	23/73	12/53	pc	24/75	11/52	pc
Tallinn	12/53	4/39	c	13/55	8/46	sh
Venice	24/75	13/55	s	25/77	13/55	s
Vienna	20/68	11/52	pc	21/70	12/53	s
Warsaw	18/64	9/48	pc	21/70	10/50	pc
Zurich	21/70	8/46	pc	22/71	9/48	pc

Middle East

Ankara	23/73	9/48	s	24/75	10/50	s
Beirut	33/91	21/70	s	32/89	21/70	s
Cairo	33/91	18/64	s	32/89	18/64	s
Damascus	29/84	17/62	s	32/89	16/61	s
Istanbul	24/75	13/55	s	23/73	14/57	s
Jerusalem	27/80	11/52	s	28/82	13/55	s
Riyadh	39/102	24/75	s	39/102	22/80	s

Oceania

Auckland	16/61	9/48	pc	16/61	9/48	pc
Sydney	24/75	13/55	pc	25/77	14/57	pc

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	Wx	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Wx
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Bangkok	32/89	25/77	pc	33/91	25/77	t
Beijing	28/82	18/64	pc	29/84	19/66	pc
Hong Kong	30/86	25/79	sh	31/88	25/77	pc
Manila	32/89	25/79	pc	32/89	26/79	pc
New Delhi	35/95	24/75	pc	32/89	25/77	pc
Seoul	29/84	19/66	t	29/84	19/64	pc
Shanghai	29/84	22/71	pc	28/82	21/70	pc
Singapore	31/88	25/77	pc	32/89	25/77	pc
Taipei	32/89	24/75	pc	32/89	25/77	pc
Tokyo	30/86	23/73	r	30/86	24/75	t

Africa

Algiers	33/91	20/68	t	32/89	22/71	pc
Cape Town	17/62	8/46	pc	17/62	9/48	pc
Casablanca	25/84	23/73	s	29/84	23/71	s
Harare	31/88	19/66	pc	31/88	21/70	pc
Lagos	31/88	24/75	pc	30/86	24/75	pc
Nairobi	23/73	13/55	pc	24/75	13/55	pc
Tunis	33/91	21/70	s	33/91	20/68	s

Latin America

Buenos Aires	23/73	12/53	pc	24/75	12/53	pc
Caracas	31/88	24/75	pc	32/89	25/77	pc
Lima	18/64	12/53	pc	18/64	13/55	pc
Mexico City	24/75	14/57	t	24/75	13/55	t
Rio de Janeiro	25/77	19/66	pc	25/77	18/64	pc
Santiago	18/64	5/41	pc	18/64	6/43	pc

North America

Anchorage	15/59	9/48	c	14/57	9/48	pc
Atlanta	31/88	20/68	pc	28/82	18/64	pc
Boston	22/71	14/57	pc	24/75	18/64	pc
Chicago	29/84	18/64	t	31/88	18/64	t
Denver	27/80	12/53	t	25/77	11/52	t
Detroit	29/84	18/64	t	29/84	17/62	t
Honolulu	31/88	25/77	pc	30/86	24/75	pc
Houston	32/89	23/73	pc	32/89	22/71	pc
Los Angeles	22/73	18/64	pc	28/79	19/66	pc
Miami	32/89	25/77	t	32/89	24/75	t
Minneapolis	27/80	18/64	t	24/75	14/57	t
Montreal	20/68	11/52	pc	23/73	12/53	pc
Nassau	32/89	23/73	pc	32/89	24/75	pc
New York	28/82	18/64	pc	31/88	19/66	pc
Phoenix	39/102	25/77	s	38/100	24/75	s
San Fran.	22/71	13/55	pc	23/73	14/57	pc
Seattle	24/75	11/52	pc	26/79	11/52	s
Toronto	27/80	16/61	pc	27/80	17/62	pc
Washington	31/88	20/68	s	32/89	21/70	s

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice. All maps, forecasts and data by Accu-Weather, Inc.©1991

New address:
Les FRERES LAYRAC
AT THE HEART OF SAINT-GERMAIN-DES-PRES
Opposite the church
11, rue Saint-Benoit
LE MUNICHE
Tel.: 46.33.62.09
LE PETIT ZINC
Tel.: 46.33.51.66
OYSTERS. SEAFOOD
ALL YEAR ROUND
Everyday, service between Midday and 2 a.m. without interruption

If you think this space is cramped, you haven't been in most New York hotel rooms.
THE MARK
A New York Hotel. Madison Avenue at East 77th Street. (212)744-4300.
For reservations, call your travel agent.

LIVING IN THE U.S.?
NOW PRINTED IN NEW YORK FOR SAME DAY DELIVERY IN KEY CITIES
TO SUBSCRIBE, CALL
1-800-882 2884
(IN NEW YORK, CALL 212-752-3890)
International Herald Tribune.

UNIVERSITY DEGREE
BACHELORS • MASTERS • DOCTORATE
For Work, Life and Academic Experience • No Classroom Attendance Required
(213) 471-8386
FAX (213) 471-8456
Call or write for information or send detailed resume for Free Evaluation
Pacific Western University
600 N Sepulveda Blvd., Dept. 23
Los Angeles CA 90049

هكذا من الأصل

AMERICAN TOPICS

Can the Medical Mind Bend to the Political?

Dr. Howard B. Dean of Vermont is the only state governor who is also a physician. He says more doctors should seek office so they can help stem soaring health care costs and provide care to more people.

Dr. Dean, 42, a Democrat, had been lieutenant governor since 1986. He became governor on the death last month of his predecessor, Richard A. Snelling, after a heart attack.

"Doctors are doing their profession and the public a terrible disservice by not getting into politics," Dr. Dean told The New York Times. "If doctors don't get in there trying to lead the movement toward cost containment, the public and doctors will lose from the mistakes."

But doctors who get into politics have to adapt, Dr. Dean said, for in medicine, "you suggest courses of action and you expect them to be carried out." In politics, you have to negotiate.

About People

The accusation that President George Bush spends too much time on foreign affairs and not enough on domestic matters is a bum rap, former President Jimmy Carter said after a visit with Mr. Bush in the White House last week. "That was the same charge that was always made against me," Mr. Carter said. "I didn't think it was fair then and I don't think it's fair now." He added: "No one realizes outside the White House that a president spends a lot more of his time on domestic affairs than on foreign policy."

Short Takes

Dogs in households where the common weed killer 2,4-D is used on the lawn the customary four or more times a year are twice as likely as other dogs to develop a deadly cancer known as canine malignant lymphoma, according to a study by the National Cancer Institute. It interviewed owners of 491 dogs diagnosed with the malady. A spokesman said dogs could be exposed to the weed killer by walking, rolling or lying on treated lawns, licking their fur or eating treated grass. He said the implications for humans should be considered, "because dogs and humans may react similarly when exposed to a cancer-causing substance."

Paul Ekman, a psychiatrist at the University of California, San Francisco, who has spent 30 years studying the psychology and physiology of lying and has written two books about it, says there is no foolproof method for detecting lies. But he says these signs can indicate that a person is lying:

- Hesitation in answering a question that should elicit an immediate response. Signs of having to think about a potential false answer include looking away while talking, pausing between sentences, repeating speech and lacking animation in the face and body.
- Tightening the lips.
- Micro-expressions — fleeting facial expressions, usually lasting no more than a fraction of a second, that betray what a person actually thinks.
- A smile that doesn't use the muscles around the eyes.
- A look of sadness that doesn't show expression in the forehead.
- Facial expressions that last too long, more than about 10 seconds.
- A crooked expression, slightly stronger on one side of the face.

Arthur Higbee

The Associated Press

NOT A HANGING OFFENSE — Eric Ivey waiting to be brought down from a crawl space in a jail in Detroit, after he tried to escape and discovered that the passage was a dead end. Mr. Ivey was arrested for driving without a license, a misdemeanor, but now faces a felony escape charge.

Bashing Bush, Democrats Hit the Road

By Robin Toner
New York Times Service

SIOUX CITY, Iowa — The race for the Democratic presidential nomination finally lurched to life in Iowa over the weekend with a fledgling class of potential candidates, a lot of full-throated Bush-bashing and an almost palpable relief among Democratic loyalists that their party was fighting back.

"We have, finally, candidates who are willing to take on George Bush and point out what his vulnerabilities are," said John Roehrick, chairman of the Iowa Democratic Party, as he joined with more than 500 Democrats to cheer on the potential standard-bearers in Sioux City. "For far too long we've been silent."

After a long, ominously quiet summer in Democratic presidential politics, the weekend's forum in Iowa, the scene of the first presidential nominating contest in February, signaled the start of a busy fall.

Over the next month, Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa, Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, Governor L. Douglas Wilder of Virginia and Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska are all expected to formally announce their presidential intentions. And all are seen as likely, if not certain, to enter the race.

Former Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. of California announced the formation of an exploratory committee last week, injecting another variable into the field, while the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson has yet to announce his decision, although many Democrats expect him to forgo a race in 1992.

Ronald H. Brown, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has suddenly found himself with several horses to tout after a summer of nonstarters.

"The dynamic is shifting rapidly, and it appears we will have a strong field by the end of September," Mr. Brown said this week

This new class of potential candidates, most of them novices to presidential campaigns, is filling a vacuum created when many of the party's heavyweights decided not to challenge Mr. Bush, who maintains his high ratings in the public opinion polls.

"I always thought that people would see the merit of getting into a race that people didn't expect them to win," said James Ruvolo, a member of the Democratic National Committee from Ohio. "They're somewhat liberated."

At the very least, Mr. Ruvolo argued, "they can raise issues and build a five-year plan," thus positioning themselves for 1996.

Carter Eskew, a Democratic consultant who has worked for Mr. Harkin, suggested that it was "the year of the leapfrog," in Democratic politics, with rare opportunities for "people who are very appealing" but would not be heard in ordinary years.

The Democratic fund-raising dinner in Sioux City offered candidates and potential candidates a chance to be heard by Democrats from Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota. Each of the presidential speakers sought to to stake out their market position.

Former Senator Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts, who announced his candidacy last spring, offered himself as the prophet of economic decline, a Democrat who can remake his party's economic philosophy to encourage investment and job creation.

Mr. Harkin, addressing a hometown crowd, delivered a rousing version of his Democratic credo, a plea to return to traditional party values, "get off our knees" and take the fight to Mr. Bush.

Indictment Hits CIA's Culture of Secrecy

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The indictment Friday of Clair E. George, one of the CIA's most accomplished spymasters, does more than press the Iran-contra inquiry forward. It poses the sharpest challenge yet to the culture of the agency that Mr. George personified — a culture of secrecy that for decades has successfully resisted the efforts of Congress and the executive branch to penetrate and change it.

When Senate hearings in the 1970s revealed startling evidence of wrongdoing in the Central Intelligence Agency, that led to the creation of the congressional oversight process.

Inside the agency, there was a shake-up. But only Richard M. Helms, who had been director of central intelligence, was ever publicly charged. And Mr. Helms received only a slap on the wrist, a $2,000 fine for withholding information from Congress and a two-year suspended prison sentence.

Never before in the history of U.S. intelligence have so many current and former intelligence officials found themselves under investigation and possible prosecution and prison sentences as in the inquiry of Lawrence E. Walsh, the special prosecutor investigating the diversion to the Nicaraguan rebels of proceeds from the illicit sale of arms to Iran.

So many CIA veterans were called before the grand jury that in mid-August a group of retired officers created a legal defense fund to pay the bills of colleagues who have hired lawyers to defend them.

The fund has already raised more than $40,000, and last week the agency informed its employees that they would be permitted to contribute to it.

The success of the fund helps to illustrate the depth of animosity felt within the intelligence community toward Mr. Walsh and Alan D. Fiers, a former intelligence official whose testimony before the special prosecutor resulted in Mr. George's indictment.

And it stands as a testimony to the traditional instinct inside the

NEWS ANALYSIS

agency to circle the wagons during times of trouble.

But some think the reason for the fund's existence — the need to pay fees for outside counsel — represents something else, a new ethos of every-agent-for-himself.

"In the old days, you'd never go out and get a lawyer simply to go and answer questions, because to do so was an admission that you needed one," said Vincent Cannistraro, a former chief of counterterrorism for the agency who worked for Mr. George.

Mr. Walsh is seen by many former and current officials as a runaway prosecutor with a vendetta against the agency.

Mr. Fiers is blamed for breaking the agency's code of silence when he agreed in July to cooperate with the special prosecutor and, in return, was allowed to plead guilty to two misdemeanor counts of withholding information from Congress, lesser charges than he would have otherwise faced.

One retired CIA official who is under scrutiny by the special prosecutor said that he and his colleagues were "shocked" by Mr. Fiers's testimony. The official added that that if he were indicted, he would sooner die than cooperate with the prosecution.

The ferocity of the reaction shows how lasting is the tension between a spy's oath to keep secrets and the duty to tell the government the truth.

According to the indictment, Mr. George decided that preserving the secrecy of the Iran-contra operation was more important than sharing with Congress his knowledge of the operation when he was the agency's third-ranking official.

"Without question, George treated Congress with contempt," said David Holliday, a former staff member on the Senate Intelligence Committee. "He was never able to rid himself of the belief that only those who need to know should know."

But Mr. George's supporters remain convinced that Mr. Walsh's mission is misguided and that the only way to preserve the integrity of American intelligence is to reveal as little as possible to outsiders, even the Congress.

"I don't think people like George should be indicted," said Ray Cline, a former deputy director of intelligence. "The only thing they have ever been accused of doing is lying to Congress, which is a very delicate issue and isn't criminal in my opinion. You don't have to tell all of your sources and methods to Congress, and you try to conceal as best as you can."

At his own sentencing proceeding in 1977, Mr. Helms articulated the tension.

"I found myself in a position of conflict," he said. "I had sworn my oath to protect certain secrets. I didn't want to lie."

But Mr. George's indictment points up the difficulty, perhaps the impossibility, of changing the way in which covert operations are conducted, particularly when the investigations are carried out from within.

And the indictment, along with the specter of more to follow, has aggravated a sense of institutional fatigue at the CIA.

"If I were in the CIA today," Mr. Holliday said, "my biggest frustration would be that I didn't know what my aim is anymore."

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT IN POLAND

High profile consulting group is offering access and advise on the Polish market.

Please contact:

S.J. VERHOEVEN
Rue Briand Stresemann
B.P. 25
01710 Thoiry FRANCE

Tel.: (33) 50 20 85 79
Fax : (33) 50 20 85 80

Pérez de Cuéllar Urges UN to Allow Iraq to Sell More Oil

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar has recommended that the United Nations Security Council raise the ceiling it imposed on Iraqi oil sales by $900 million so Baghdad can earn enough money for desperately needed food and medical supplies.

The Security Council authorized a ceiling of $1.6 billion last month, but Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, in a report released over the weekend, recommended a ceiling of $2.5 billion. The council is expected to decide in a week to 10 days how much oil Iraq can sell.

The secretary-general said that since the Security Council mandated that one-third of Iraqi oil revenue must go toward war reparations, there would be a shortage of about $800 million in the amount estimated as necessary to meet the essential needs of the Iraqi people.

Iraq, one of the top three oil exporters in non-Communist countries before the Gulf crisis, has been under a United Nations trade embargo since it invaded Kuwait 13 months ago. Food and medicine are exempt from the embargo, but Iraq has no means to buy them. Since Baghdad's defeat at the hands of the American-led coalition, health officials there have reported increasingly severe shortages of medicine and related supplies and growing outbreaks of cholera and other diseases.

Under the secretary-general's plan, the Iraqi oil would be sold over a six-month period. Iraq's national oil company would arrange the contracts, subject to the approval of the UN sanctions committee, and all revenue would be paid into an escrow account. The Security Council said earlier that money from any oil sale would be released in three installments.

Your UPS Parcel Has Started To Clear Customs.

Before It's Cleared For Take-Off.

By the time your express parcel or document takes off to its international destination,
the process of customs clearance has already begun.
Before it arrives, our local customs experts will know when to expect it
and what it contains. In fact, everything they need to know to minimize delays.
Thanks to our Electronic Customs Pre-Alert system.
The UPS network connects you with over 180 countries and territories worldwide.
With your package monitored throughout its journey by our electronic tracking system.
Electronic Customs Pre-Alert. Electronic tracking.
A commitment to on-time deliveries, at competitive rates.
Quite simply, at UPS, we aim to deliver a better package.

United Parcel Service
As sure as taking it there yourself.

For further information call Austria: Star Air Parcel Service • Tel 0222/7770 3556 or 3557 Belgium/Luxembourg: UPS • Tel 02/2472828 Bulgaria: In Time Kuriersysteme • Tel 092/653854 Czechoslovakia: In Time Kuriersysteme • Tel 07/840846 Denmark: UPS • Tel 031/517511 Finland: UPS • Tel 090/8702477 France/Monaco: UPS • Tel 01/48925000 Germany: UPS • Tel 06171/6310 Greece: AKS International Ltd • Tel 01/5225912 Hungary: In Time Kuriersysteme • Tel 01/1335985 Ireland: UPS • Tel 01/4277666 Italy: UPS/Almondo • Tel 02/50791 Netherlands: UPS • Tel 020/6531106 Norway: Aircontact Cargo • Tel 02/122020 Poland: UPS/Servisco • Tel 022/486949 Portugal: Sadocarga • Tel 01/607127 or 607595 Romania: Romtrans • Tel 0/236040 Spain/Andorra: UPS/Cualladó • Tel 091/7771411 Sweden: UPS • Tel 0760/23080 Switzerland/Liechtenstein: UPS • Tel 061/3252755 Turkey: Unsped Paket Servisi • Tel 01/5471220 United Kingdom: UPS • Tel 0818908888 USSR: UPS/Sovintransavto Ltd • Tel 095/4306373 and 4307869 Yugoslavia: Intereuropa • Tel 041/675102

® Trademark and service mark of United Parcel Service of America, Inc., of USA

Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

OPINION

Revolution in Moscow

Plenty of coups have failed, but has there been one that failed more completely and with a happier result? The coup in Moscow shattered the intent of its perpetrators to recentralize power and undo the reform process identified with Mikhail Gorbachev. Its failure, far from simply restoring the previous tension, stalemate and danger, gave a crucial boost to the elements supporting experiment and renewal. In three days, reformers were able to clear away obstacles that otherwise might have taken three years or three decades to remove, if they could have been removed at all. The whole Communist Party edifice crumbled and disappeared as an agency of government and social control. The federal structure that held together the forcibly assembled internal empire of the multinational Soviet Union disintegrated. Last week it was replaced by a voluntary framework in which the remaining republics hold the power. On Friday, Moscow formally gave the three Baltic republics the independence they had already asserted on their own.

The real miracle of Moscow, however, was that all this was accomplished practically without bloodshed. In a country with a tradition of terrible internal violence, where coup sponsors were armed to the teeth and resisters were ready to lay down *their* lives, a swift reversal was produced essentially by political means. The explanation goes beyond the plotters' failure of nerve. It extends to the courage and the confidence in their cause shown by the people who took to the streets.

As the Yugoslav example demonstrates, ethnic tensions have an especially ugly potential for turning into violence; the Soviet successor states are still under this threat. Still, in the pivotal three August days, methods of inducing political change were applied that bode well for the difficult strains that lie ahead. A constitutional process was at once applied to create a new democratic structure within which the country can attempt to work out its future.

Americans could get their own little taste of the new dispensation in the joint appearance of Mikhail Gorbachev and Boris Yeltsin in an ABC News "town meeting" on Friday. Not only were their responses to live American questioners respectful and informative. The interplay between Mr. Gorbachev, custodian of the lingering island of central power, and Mr. Yeltsin, symbol of republic democracy, suggested the sort of politics likely to mark the emerging "Union of Sovereign States." It is telling that the Congress of People's Deputies that voted this new entity into existence then voted itself out of existence. This act of surrendering power was in itself a radical departure from Soviet practice and hints that the *astonishments* of the revolution of 1991 are not yet at an end.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

South African Consensus

It is no surprise that President F. W. de Klerk's proposals for a new South African constitution differ from those offered earlier by the African National Congress. What is hopeful and striking is their measure of agreement. Both plans call for universal suffrage, which would finally enfranchise a huge black majority. And both envision a bicameral parliament: one house elected nationally, the other chosen on a geographical basis. Equally important, both plans call for an independent judiciary, guarantees of minority rights and the elimination of racism and ethnicity from law and government.

Thus the main negotiating partners have staked opening positions that are very much in the same ballpark. Although crucial differences remain, this consensus holds considerable promise for a peaceful transition to a post-apartheid society.

Where the proposals fundamentally diverge is on the powers accorded the central government. Nelson Mandela's ANC seeks a unitary system with executive power vested in a president who would name a prime minister. By contrast, Mr. de Klerk urges a decentralized arrangement in which nine regions would supplant the existing four provinces. And in place of a strong president, he proposes an executive council of three to five members, with rotating leadership.

These are preliminary blueprints, not finished drafts. Even so, their differences are rooted in conflicting interests. From an American perspective, Mr. de Klerk's plan offers too many checks and not enough balance; the reverse seems true of the ANC proposal. Mr. de Klerk's enfeebled executive would be too weak to carry out imperative reforms, while the ANC's excessively centralized system seems as ill suited to a vast land of many regions and ethnic groups.

All sides in this argument have valid anxieties. Mr. de Klerk speaks for a white minority fearful of winner-take-all majority rule, wary of the inexperience, desperation and radicalism of black militants. Mr. Mandela's followers are justifiably suspicious of subterfuges meant to divide blacks and entrench white privileges under a democratic facade. Yet the larger burden falls on Mr. de Klerk, since his National Party bears the onus for inflicting the doctrines that have for so long subjugated all South Africans of color.

Every constitution is a mixture of cement and fudge, and the test of any new charter for South Africa will be its approval by majorities of all races in the plebiscite that Pretoria promises. The next step for Mr. de Klerk is to bring blacks of stature into his government and to reach agreement on procedures for constitutional talks.

All this now seems possible. Americans can help by applauding progress while examining critically proposals that mirror America's own struggle to reconcile majority rule and minority rights.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It's Downhill for Castro

Stunned by events in Moscow, Fidel Castro now talks of a "zero option": Cuban socialism will carry on alone, even without Soviet aid. "Whatever happens in the Soviet Union," blusters the party newspaper, "we will not move away from the path we have chosen. We will continue with our independent, Cuban, socialist line." But who is "we"? Not once since seizing power in 1959 has Mr. Castro submitted his reign to electoral judgment. Like other Communist fortresses in China, North Korea and Vietnam, Cuba has scorned democratizing reforms. And who is the "we" responsible for Cuba's colonialist dependence on a no-longer-willing foreign partner? Mr. Castro.

For three decades, Cuban socialism has been propped up by Soviet subsidies, roughly $3.5 billion last year. Under complex barter arrangements, Moscow has overpaid for sugar while providing nearly all of Cuba's oil and three-fourths of its imports. Now fuel shipments are lagging and a collapsing Soviet state can no longer afford what Boris Yeltsin describes as foreign charity.

During fat years, Cuba did little to anticipate this eventuality. In the 1960s, a French journalist, K. S. Karol, asked whether the Russians might someday cut back on Cuban sugar. Mr. Castro saw no reason why Moscow would not buy Cuban sugar "when their own sugar used to sell for three times the price of ours."

Other Cubans with more foresight urged diversification. When the first sugar agreement with Moscow was signed in January 1964, Nikita Khrushchev promised a miraculous cane-cutting machine; it proved comically unworkable. The reality of the sugar pact was tersely expressed by Carlos Franqui, a defecting veteran of the Sierra Maestra: "In the old days, the difference between the market price and the price the United States paid for sugar was called the differential, and what it did was to guarantee a market for our product. Now we were doing the same thing: we were tied to the same monoculture and the same single market, only this time with the Russians."

By then, Mr. Castro had reshaped Cuban politics on the one-party Soviet model, eliminating the check of independent criticism. Slogans and incantation replaced debate as Mr. Castro played the world leader, sending armies to Angola and Ethiopia and backstopping Soviet policy everywhere. Now, with the collapse of communism, slogans can no longer conceal Cuba's poverty, isolation and humbling dependence. For Cubans, the cruel result is hardship and hunger even if Moscow buys sugar at reduced prices.

Some U.S. Cold Warriors remain eager to meddle in Cuban affairs in an effort to topple Mr. Castro, but the Cuban dictator has painted himself into his own corner. Mr. Castro's reign deserves to end in homegrown failure, not martyrdom.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Common Man's Man

"The good guy has always got to win," said Frank Capra. "Credibility is important. Optimism is important. The fundamental goodness of the common man is important. If they're not, you might as well give up."

Mr. Capra stopped making movies 30 years ago. His films had helped get America through a depression and a war, but with those great dangers gone things became more complicated. "The common man" isn't an expression you hear much anymore. Mr. Capra, who died last week aged 94, did not like what had happened to pictures.

Critics said some of his best-known movies were full of corn, and they were. In the Capra movie that most people know best, "It's a Wonderful Life," a man facing ruin after a lifetime of decent acts is saved from suicide by a guardian angel who then proceeds to show him how much difference his life has made — how many other lives he has touched. To produce such stuff and make people love it, you have to believe in what you are doing. The most popular of Mr. Capra's heroes were guileless fellows who prevailed not through their wit or craft or with a .357 magnum but simply by standing up for what they believed in and doing what was right. We suspect, with Frank Capra, that if there isn't at least some truth to it, then everyone might as well give up.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, *Publisher*

JOHN VINOCUR, *Executive Editor* • WALTER WELLS, *News Editor* • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, *Deputy Editors* • CARL GEWIRTZ, *Associate Editor*
ROBERT J. DONAHUE, *Editor of the Editorial Pages* • REGINALD DALE, *Economic and Financial Editor*

RENÉ BONDY, *Deputy Publisher* • RICHARD H. MORGAN, *Associate Publisher*
JUANITA I. CASPARI, *Advertising Sales Director* • ROBERT FARRÉ, *Circulation Director, Europe*

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Directeur de la Publication : Richard D. Simmons
Chairman from 1958 to 1982: John Hay Whitney

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel.472-7768. Tlx: RS36928
Mng. Dir. Asia, Rolf D. Kranepuhl, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 8610616. Telex: 61170
Mng. Dir. U.K., Garry Thorne, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex: 262009
Gen. Mgr. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 726755. Tlx 416721
Pres. U.S.: Michael Connor, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex: 427175
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
© 1991, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

When Mr. Replogle, the globe maker, brought in the seventy-third change of that day, Miss Munch in the painting department quite suddenly lost it.

The West Can't Leave the East to Sink or Swim

By Jeane Kirkpatrick

WASHINGTON — The collapse of communism and the Soviet state frees the world of its most dynamic tyranny. It frees the United States of a great military burden and Europe of a military threat. Most important, it frees the Soviet people of a heavy-handed, one-party government and the constant danger of a totalitarian restoration.

The end of communism is a great event. However, just as there was nothing inevitable about the Bolsheviks' rise to power, there is nothing inevitable about the triumph of democracy today.

In 1917, Lenin and his colleagues won control of the Russian government because they knew better than their opponents how to exploit economic breakdown, social disorganization and the uncertainty of a democracy too new to defend itself against the violence of undemocratic rivals.

'All that which people in the East rightly fear should be feared by the West, too.'

There are no exact parallels in history, but patterns and analogous circumstances. There are striking similarities, relevant today, in the circumstances in which the three principal anti-democratic movements of this century rose to power.

Like Lenin and the old Bolsheviks, Mussolini and his Black Shirts and Hitler and his storm troopers were able to seize power at a time of inflation, unemployment, scarcity and disorder, after an old empire had dissolved and an entrenched regime had died, and before a new democracy had taken root. In each case, resurgent nationalism, a sense of loss and a tradition of authoritarianism played a role. In each case, the world stood by as democracy floundered. And in each case, the cost of failed democracy proved incredibly high. World War II, the Holocaust and the Cold War were only part of the price.

After World War II, President Harry Truman, his advisers and a bipartisan majority of the U.S. Congress supported the Marshall Plan and NATO because they understood that America must not again leave democratic leaders and nascent democracies to sink or swim. The American investment in West European democracy in the late 1940s paid high dividends — in prosperity, freedom and a long period of peace for the Western world.

Today, three-quarters of a century of communism has left a terrible residue. Once again debt, inflation and unemployment are rising and production is declining. Nationalism spreads. Food shortages loom. Distribution has broken down. The society is in disarray. Once again the world has an incredible stake in the success of transition to democracy, this time in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The new world order will be forged not in the Gulf but in the factories, fields, military forces and political arenas of the Soviet Union.

The problems of decentralizing, privatizing, reorganizing and energizing a wholly socialist economy have been reviewed and pondered intensively since Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the rest of Eastern Europe began those efforts in the late 1980s. These problems are terribly difficult and their solutions expensive. For example, it is estimated that Germany may spend $150 billion restructuring the East German economy. And there are only 17 million East Germans.

But whatever it costs to restructure these economies, societies and polities, it will be cheaper than fighting another war. And that is the way the West should think about it.

Obviously, the European Community has a responsibility to help, because it has a special stake in the success of this transition. Regarding America's response, Representative Les Aspin has suggested taking a billion dollars from next year's defense budget. Senator Bill Bradley has proposed direct aid to the republics and heavy reliance on the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development for help in balance of payments, debt restructuring and privatization.

Representative Richard Gephardt has proposed a long-range program of assistance in the form of investment guarantees, currency stabilization funds and commodity credits tailored to reward reform. Representative Toby Roth advocates swapping U.S. farm surpluses for Soviet oil to replenish American reserves.

All of these ideas deserve consideration, as do quick provision of most-favored-nation status and repeal of restrictions on export and import credits.

The suggestion of Senator John Danforth strikes me as a good place to start. He proposed that the United States should "pledge that people will not go hungry this winter in the Soviet Union." It should make clear "that we will do whatever is necessary to provide emergency relief in the form of food, medical supplies and other necessities to stave off more suffering." This would be consistent, he adds, with the American humanitarian tradition and national self-interest. He is surely right.

Prudence is a most important political virtue, but sometimes it is prudent to act boldly.

As usual, Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia has stated the stakes clearly: "The West cannot be indifferent to the fate of the East as a matter of principle, but it cannot be indifferent for practical reasons, either. Instability, poverty, disaster and chaos in countries that rid themselves of despotic rule could threaten just as did the arms arsenals of former governments. All that which people in the East rightly fear should be feared by the West, too."

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Or Are We Romanticizing About the 'New' Russia?

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Are Americans romanticizing recent events in Moscow? Did a popular uprising really assert itself for democracy and against the return of a powerful autocratic government?

That is not quite the way the story was told by several aides to Boris Yeltsin, the elected president of the Russian Republic, who traveled outside their country in the days after the failed coup and discussed what happened with numerous Westerners. In their view, expressed privately, only perhaps 1 percent of Moscow's population turned out for what appeared on U.S. television to be a massive demonstration against completion of a coup against the reformist government of Mikhail Gorbachev.

This distinct minority — and similar groups in some other cities — led by Mr. Yeltsin did put up heroic resistance, even turning back tank columns headed for the Russian Parliament building. However, the travelers from Moscow suggested that two other factors were primarily responsible for the failure of the coup.

One was the apparent lack of will on the part of the coup leaders, who might have crushed the minority of resisters had they been tough and ruthless enough. Instead they hesitated to take the necessary actions to silence Mr. Yeltsin and seize his stronghold in the Parliament building.

The other factor was the refusal of Mr. Gorbachev, while under house arrest and considerable pressure, to accept the coup, renounce his position and perhaps join, or at least bless, the plotters. As the Russian aides told the story, leaders of the coup had assumed that Mr. Gorbachev, like Nikita Khrushchev in 1964, would go quietly. That he did not do so allowed the restoration of his government — if not his full authority — to become a goal of the resistance.

If that account of the coup, its failure and the reasons is accurate, it calls into question the popular picture in the United States of an outpouring of Russians and other Soviet citizens resisting autocratic government and demanding democracy. And that would make it less likely that when the dust settles a democratic form of government will have been established in whatever is left of the Soviet empire.

In all its long history, moreover, that empire — however constituted and whether under czardom or communism — has never known democracy. It is not plausible, therefore, that anything resembling democracy is likely to come about overnight, or even for years. Yet that goal — democratic government — is perhaps the most vital interest of the United States, as it watches the present struggle for the soul of Russia.

The current debate in Moscow is over the composition of the future nation. That nation seems all but sure to be made up of most of the present republics, linked in some fashion to the huge, dominant Russian Republic. But if whatever organization that ultimately evolves into features the age-old pattern of autocratic central government, it will not be greatly different in that vital respect from the Soviet Union.

On the other hand, if some new grouping of republics is organized in democratic fashion, or in such a way as to make democratic government ultimately possible, it will make a great deal of difference. That would be nothing less than a striking and historic departure from the long line of despotisms that through the centuries have ruled from Moscow.

Of course some Americans, with typical evangelistic fervor and envisioning massive foreign aid as their weapon, want to wade into the debate among former Soviet citizens in order to "influence the outcome." Talk of a "Marshall Plan" is being heard, and Representative Les Aspin, the Armed Services Committee chairman, has proposed diverting $1 billion from the defense budget for aid to the former Soviet republics.

All this smacks of more romanticism. There was, and could be, only one Marshall Plan, designed to repair war damage to Western Europe's established industrial society.

Much of the billions spent since then for aid elsewhere has been wasted, stolen or ineffective, not least because the United States usually had no clear idea what it wanted to achieve and little understanding of the societies it sought to aid.

As for Les Aspin's billion, if he can get it out of the defense budget it could do a lot more good right here in the country that has already spent so much to win the Cold War.

The New York Times.

After Containment It's 'America First'

By Patrick J. Buchanan

This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — No sooner had the statue of "Iron Felix" Dzerzhinsky been hoisted from its pedestal than the baiting began of the American right. "With anti-communism now surging in the Soviet Union," Colman McCarthy mocked in The Washington Post, "at what will America's anti-Communists be foaming their mouths?"

Go easy on Colman, he had a bad war. But why is the left so smug? Who do they think Americans are going to credit with the triumph and entrust with the future? The party of McGovern, Mondale and the Little Duke? That 70 percent rating Mr. Bush enjoys is not for economics. Americans know who won the Cold War, and they are appreciative.

Still, on this our critics are correct: Anti-communism, the defining doctrine of the right since Barry Goldwater, the glue that kept the Reagan coalition together, can no longer work its magic. With containment dead, only two claimants have appeared: George Bush's "new world order" and "America First." The latter, advanced by a new alliance of paleo-libertarians and Old Right traditionalists, is taking shape and gathering disciples, although its demise was prematurely pronounced after the Gulf war.

No sooner had the tanks halted at Basra than the long knives were out for any who had suggested that the beloved emir was not worth one U.S. marine. "Neo-isolationism is dead," chortled the globalists. "You guys aren't a wing of the Republican Party," cawed Fred Barnes of The New Republic. "You're not even a feather!"

Fair enough. President Bush, First Diplomat of Desert Shield, victor of Desert Storm, won the franchise. But in the months after victory he has been having the damnedest time defining just what this new world order means.

At one point he blurted out that the bottom line was "What we say goes," but some folks didn't get the message. Secretary of State James Baker went to Belgrade to warn the Yugoslav republics not to expect America to "reward" any that dared to break free. Within a week, Slovenia was out, Croatia was fighting and Mr. Baker's deputy, Larry Eagleburger, was scrambling to jerk policy back into line with reality.

The president then flew to Kiev to back Mikhail Gorbachev, his partner in the new world order, and trash separatism. Two weeks later, Mr. Gorbachev was under house arrest, burbling his final thoughts into a tape recorder, the Ukraine was independent, and America became the 37th nation to recognize Lithuania.

Charles Krauthammer, most perceptive of the theologians of the new world order, has seen clearly the lacunae in the dogma. "For Mr. Bush, the new world order is principally about order," he writes. "And order is indeed a high value. But maintaining order is a rather pinched version of America's mission in the world." Exactly.

Such a "constricted vision," writes Mr. Krauthammer, "cannot command domestic support. The idea of being involved in the world in defense of a desiccated notion of international stability or a subtle maintenance of the balance of power is extremely uncongenial to Americans. Americans will venture abroad to do right things, but only to do right things. Otherwise, they would rather stay home." Again, on the mark.

If Mr. Bush does not come up with a larger vision, Mr. Krauthammer is warning him, the game could go by default to America First.

Moreover, he writes, Mr. Bush's concept "is too weak an idea to deal with the crises of the postwar world." Foremost among these is a "technological revolution" that will put missiles and atomic weapons in the hands of outlaw nations; next comes the breakup of multinational states and possible emergence among the rubble of raw, aggressive, perhaps virulent nationalisms. "The Sikhs, Kashmiris, the Croats and Georgians, the Russians, too, enlist our sympathy when they are down. When they are up, they and others now struggling may act in ways to elicit horror."

Mr. Krauthammer's answer to proliferation in the global slums is to have America say "To hell with the rules," go in and clean house. George Bush as Batman with John Major, presumably, as Robin. For dealing with "aggressive nationalisms," the United States "will have to create new norms and rules ... Sub-sovereignty may offer some way out of the Soviet, Yugoslav, Indian, even the Palestinian conundrum."

If the Krauthammer vision prevails, the game is over. For, in the few weeks since Brother Charles plotted his bolder version of NWO, Yugoslavia and the U.S.S.R. have come apart, and their republics are not battling for some version of sub-sovereignty worked out on a Macintosh.

The Washington Post.

Democracy Is Liberty With Rules

By David K. Shipler

CHEVY CHASE, Maryland — As exhilarating and revolutionary as the events in the Soviet Union have been, they have failed to break that society's most troublesome governmental tradition — the habit of anti-constitutionalism.

Boris Yeltsin rallied tens of thousands by condemning the coup as "anti-constitutional." When the plotters were defeated, Mikhail Gorbachev was restored to the presidency in the name of constitutionality. But this was only lip service to an idea that has never taken root in Russia.

In truth, the coup and the victory over the coup have combined tragically to sweep away the fragile structure of constitutional democracy that Mr. Gorbachev and liberal reformers erected 18 months ago. The urgent task now, which some key democrats understand, is to draft a new constitution in an effort to institutionalize political pluralism.

Drawing on the French and American models, the reformers amended their constitution in March 1990 to provide what the Soviet Union had never had: the separation of legislative and executive powers, a procedure to override presidential vetoes, a limited term for the president, a succession mechanism, and other checks and balances.

Significantly, Mr. Yeltsin did not attend the session of the Congress of People's Deputies where this Western system was painstakingly negotiated and approved.

And Mr. Gorbachev, although trained as a lawyer and possessed by a noble vision of his country under the rule of law, did not follow through afterward to nurture the legislative process and bolster the separation of powers. On the contrary, finding himself pressed by hard-liners to address the twin crises of economic catastrophe and nationalist separatism, he undermined his own endorsement of a constitutional system by ruling increasingly by decree.

He often evaded the standing legislature, the Supreme Soviet, which rarely resisted him. Ironically, his decrees went largely unheeded as power spun wildly away from the center and into the republics.

His extraconstitutional step last week, taken in a frantic attempt to hold the tattered union together, further diminished the legislative branch even as it decentralized power to the republics. He browbeat the Congress of People's Deputies into voting itself out of existence, reconstituting the Supreme Soviet into a republic-dominated body with limited authority, and creating a strong State Council comprising republic presidents and himself.

Granted, the Congress was only quasi-democratic; when it was formed in 1989, fewer than half of its 2,250 members were chosen by popular vote in competitive elections, with the rest running unopposed or assigned by the Communist Party and other organizations. But as the only nationally elected body, it leaves a vacuum with no concrete timetable for new elections.

The failure of constitutionalism has not surprised reformers, many of whom have warned that the cultural patterns of a long history could prove more powerful than words on paper. "In prerevolutionary Russia the decree of the czar was the real law," Alexander Yakovlev, a legislator and legal scholar, has said. "The bad Russian tradition of vesting legislative powers in the executive, dating from the old times, bothers me."

Successive Soviet constitutions were widely regarded as mockeries. Article 56 of the constitution adopted under Leonid Brezhnev stated, "The private life of the citizen, the secrecy of letters, telephone conversations and telegraph communications are protected by law." Article 52, providing that "the church in the U.S.S.R. is separate from the state," was used to bar the church from doing anything that the state did, such as running schools. Nor have the tumultuous six years of perestroika taught the Soviet public to respect the constitutional process.

This is dangerous, for democracy is not just a policy. It is a culture and a structure. Unless the liberty that was defended in the streets is now codified in a constitutional system and then honored for a long time, the country will not succeed in securing its freedoms.

The writer, a former Moscow bureau chief for The New York Times and author of "Russia: Broken Idols, Solemn Dreams," writes on Soviet affairs for The New Yorker. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Church Trespass

PARIS — While the caretakers of the Church of the Sacré-Coeur were doing their rounds late on Monday [Sept. 7] they were startled by an alarming noise which seemed to come from behind the high altar. Suddenly something leaped on the altar, overturned the candles and disappeared. The lanterns carried by the guardians cast a strong shadow not of a Socialist but of a fantastic-looking animal with an enormous tail. Yesterday morning the curé of Montmartre found the fox crouching in his fowl-house.

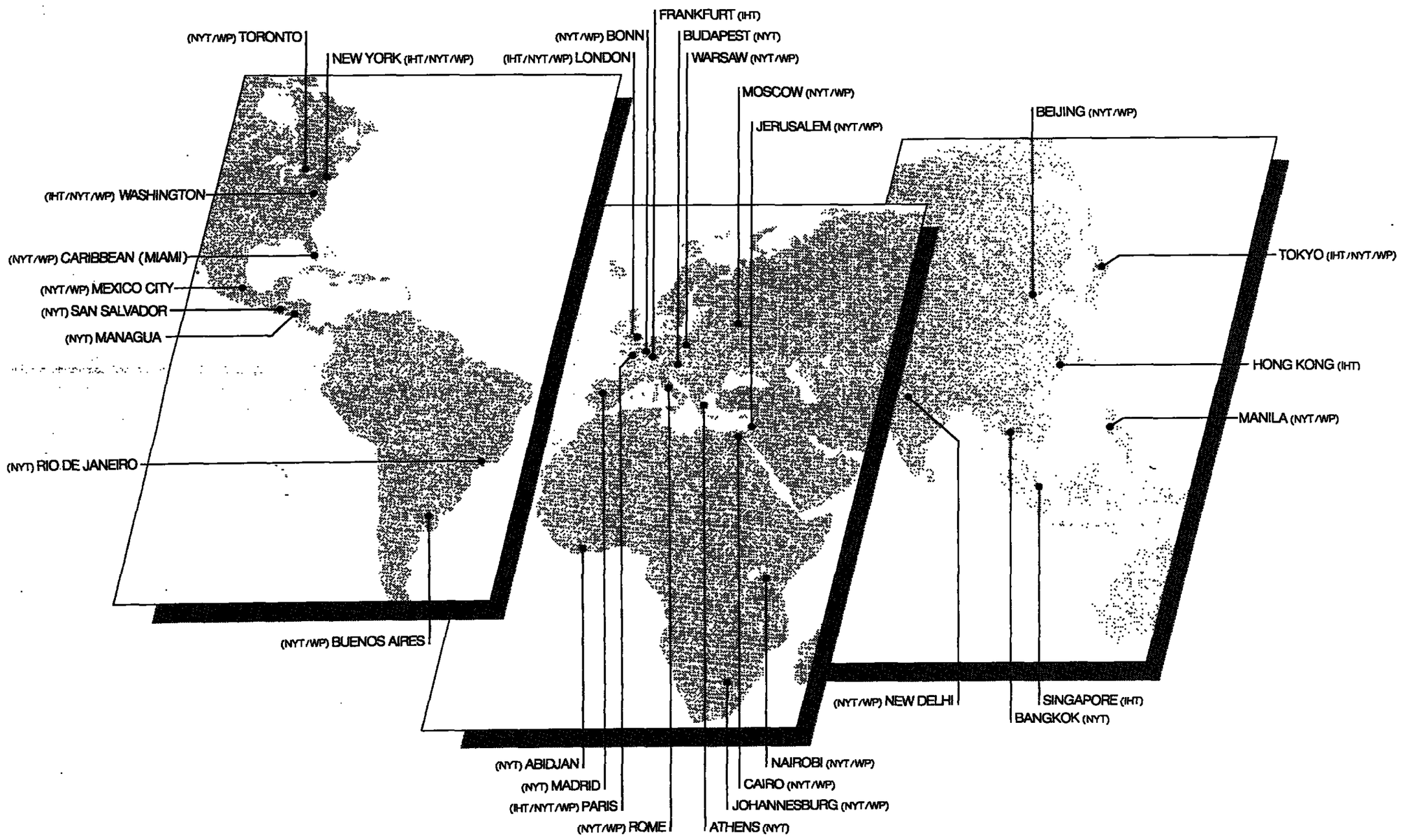
1916: Transylvania War

PARIS — The Roumanian invasion of Transylvania, which is being operated in six different directions, continues methodically and the German and Austro-Hungarian press is obliged to admit its progress. One of the objectives of General Ilicsco seems to be to envelop the two plateaux known as the Great and the Little Kokel which jut forward from the Transylvanian Alps. These plateaux are limited on the north by the Maros valley railway line, which branches off to Klausenburg. One of the Roumanian corps, after having occupied the important coal-mining centre of Petroseny last week, has advanced down the line of Pisky, which is a ramification of the Maros line.

1941: Arctic Isles Seized

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Canadian, British and Norwegian forces have swiftly and secretly occupied Spitzbergen, the group of islands in the Arctic Sea midway between Norway and the North Pole, by a daring 2,500 mile round trip expedition from Great Britain, the War Office revealed today [Sept. 9]. No enemy interference was encountered. The occupation has insured that the output of Spitzbergen's rich coal mines would not be available to Germany for the prosecution of her war against Britain or her allies.

The World's Most Extensive News-Gathering Network.



The International Herald Tribune maintains its own news bureaus in eight key cities and also benefits from the unparalleled correspondent networks of its two parent newspapers, The New York Times and The Washington Post, America's two most influential dailies. And, of course, we subscribe to the major wire services as well.

The product of these unmatched resources is distilled each day by a team of expert editors to bring our readers the most compact yet comprehensive package of news and opinion available anywhere.

International Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Bringing the world's most important news to the world's most important audience.

SOVIET BREAKUP: Banks are reluctant to claim farm loan guarantees, delaying grain shipments

Portents of Soviet Famine Worry Western Experts

By Keith Bradsher
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Predicting a poor Soviet harvest, and concerned that financing problems might delay Western food aid, administration and private experts on agriculture are increasingly worried about how the Soviet Union will feed itself this winter.

The consensus among agriculture experts in and outside government is that the Soviet harvest will be as much as 25 percent smaller than last year's. Political turmoil following the coup attempt against President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has delayed the gathering of crops, experts said, adding that the harvest may be even smaller if the work is delayed any further.

In response to a request from Soviet authorities shortly after the coup plot was foiled, President George Bush announced two weeks ago that he would immediately make available $315 million out of $500 million in agricultural loan guarantees for the Soviets that had been planned for Oct. 1. The Soviets want to start moving grain in September to ensure that their antiquated distribution system does not become overloaded in October.

But a senior Agriculture Department official said Saturday that no American or foreign bank had yet come forward to claim any of the guarantees, so no grain was being prepared for shipment.

"The president's purpose will not be served if that $315 million is not touched," the official said, adding that Soviet officials had asked the United States for help in financing the deal.

The Agriculture Department is under pressure from Midwestern farmers and grain exporters who want to sell food to the Soviets, while commercial banks have been lobbying for more generous guarantees. But the Agriculture Department has been reluctant to set a precedent that would allow other countries to demand expanded guarantees, which could increase the cost of an already expensive program plagued by loan defaults.

Other grain-exporting countries, for instance Canada and Australia, have criticized subsidized food exports, contending that they deprive grain exporters of markets and encourage inefficient production.

Last month, before the coup, banking and grain industry executives said that no American banks had taken part in a $600 million loan to the Soviet Union for grain purchases, although Washington guaranteed almost all of the loans' principal and half of the interest. The only lenders were four European banks that were said to have acted under pressure from their governments. Prospective lenders apparently viewed Moscow as too much of a risk, and the coup and ensuing unrest have made those concerns worse.

The Agriculture Department is considering ways to help the Soviet Union finance the deal if no banks are willing to take part in the latest offering, the official said.

The options could include guaranteeing more of the principal and interest of bank loans or providing direct government loans to the republics or central Soviet government.

Paul Krug, a vice president with Continental Grain, a major grain-processing company, said Sunday that the federal government should provide a large enough share of the credit guarantees to permit the banks to finance further grain sales.

Mr. Krug, appearing in a televised interview, said the United States should "step into the breach and provide the credits that are necessary to break the logjam."

Lesek Wdowinski/Reuters

Vytautas Landsbergis, the Lithuanian president, comforting his father during Mass Sunday in Siluva.

In Georgia, Few Cheers for the Change in Moscow

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

TBILISI, U.S.S.R. — For the beleaguered and increasingly insecure president of Soviet Georgia, the victory of the forces of democracy after last month's failed coup in Moscow was nothing to cheer about.

President Zviad K. Gamsakhurdia says he does not want anything to do with the Soviet Union any more, whatever becomes of it.

The Georgian economy is in ruins, and last week the government forbade the exportation of all meat, milk, vegetables, building materials, and most other commodities, all of which are in acute shortage.

Government price controls and tax laws discourage private enterprise, seemingly a natural talent for this ancient nation of traders. But Mr. Gamsakhurdia, who declared Georgian independence on April 9, blames a Soviet "embargo" for the shortages, and said Saturday that the republic could not even begin to make economic progress until the Soviet Union recognized it and let it go its own way.

Speaking of plots against his leadership by Georgia's enemies in Moscow, Tbilisi, and even in the United States, he said his recently dismissed prime minister, foreign minister, head of the national guard and leader of the parliamentary opposition had all betrayed him.

He recently suspended publication of the most critical Georgian-language opposition newspapers, fueling nightly anti-government demonstrations in the streets of the capital calling for his resignation. And a minicivil war continues in the Southern Ossetian Autonomous Region north of Tbilisi, where separatist members of that Muslim ethnic group want to secede from Georgia and join a similar region just north of the Caucasus Mountains in Russia.

To Mr. Gamsakhurdia, all this is part of an international conspiracy to thwart Georgian independence.

"Moscow wants to create civil war here," he said over the weekend, and he held little hope that things would change. "I believe Gorbachev continues this usual line against Georgia," he said, though he added that President Boris N. Yeltsin of the Russian Republic had promised to consider recognition, but so far had done nothing.

Anti-Georgian provocateurs in the United States were keeping Washington from extending diplomatic recognition, he said, and Moscow and its agents were waging a whispering campaign in the West: "Here is a fascist dictator, and the people are against him. You must not recognize Georgia."

These do not sound like the self-confident ruminations of a man who was elected with 87 percent of the popular vote in May. But Georgia is, after all, the land of Medea and the birthplace of Stalin, an ancient, querulous mountain country where intrigues are as gnarled and thick on the ground as the grapevines in every Georgian's back yard.

Last Monday, a violent clash between anti-government demonstrators and special police units in Rustaveli Square, near the center of Tbilisi, raised fears that a macabre replay of the events of April 9, 1989, when Soviet troops used trenching tools and, allegedly, poison gas against demonstrators here and killed 20 of them, might be in the offing. This time it was Georgian against Georgian as gunshots were fired, by police and perhaps also by demonstrators, and 20 people were injured, four of them seriously.

Demonstrators have been out in the streets every night since, but instead of charging them with shields and nightsticks, the police sealed off Rustaveli Boulevard with buses drawn up in front of the pink stone neoclassical government headquarters. Down the winding boulevard, demonstrators and onlookers ambled under the sycamores and cedars of Lebanon, listening to loud recorded harangues demanding Mr. Gamsakhurdia's resignation and new elections.

By his own account and others, Mr. Gamsakhurdia trod a tightrope during the coup, agreeing to cause no trouble in Georgia and appealing to the 5.5-million Georgians to remain calm, while calling upon the world to show its support for the forces of democracy in Georgia and elsewhere.

He also put his 15,000-strong national guard, a ragtag group created in November from the ranks of Georgians who objected to service in the Red Army, under the Interior Ministry — now under his personal orders — instead of dissolving it as the coup leaders ordered, he said.

Mr. Gamsakhurdia later carefully distanced himself from the coup, saying that it was not that clear to him that it might not just be a charade, but his opponents here seized upon the events and charged that he had been ambivalent. The rally Monday was called by Georgi Chanturia, the head of the extraparliamentary National Democratic Party, one of a coalition of groups that boycotted last year's parliamentary elections and the presidential vote in May.

"We wanted to expose his links with the coup leaders," said Mr. Chanturia in an interview, claiming to have proof of the president's complicity. The "proof" turned out to be a mere assertion, made by the dismissed prime minister, Tengiz Sigua, that a deputy prime minister "must have" discussed plans with the coup makers during a one-day trip to Moscow on Aug. 18, the day before the coup began. Mr. Gamsakhurdia said that Mr. Sigua "tried to remove me, and tried to create a block against me with the chief of the national guard."

The new prime minister, Vissarion Gugushvili, will meet with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d in Moscow on Monday to plead Georgia's case for recognition by the United States, Mr. Gamsakhurdia said.

"We have more democracy than in your countries," Mr. Gamsakhurdia told a group of Western correspondents. "Nobody can stop traffic in the streets in your country and make rallies, can they?" But, he added, "When you are in war, you cannot think of democracy. Now we are in war."

The struggle in the South Ossetian Autonomous Region abolished by Mr. Gamsakhurdia has taken perhaps a hundred lives so far this year, and sent 50,000 Ossetians fleeing north across the mountains. On Thursday, according to the government, four Georgian armed partisans there were killed and a herd of sheep was stolen by Ossetian partisans, who have vowed to continue their struggle for independence.

Soviet Notes

■ **Germany's foreign minister**, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, flew to Moscow on Sunday to explore ways to cooperate with Soviet leaders. Mr. Genscher is to meet with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and Boris N. Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic, and will later visit the Baltic states. *(AP)*

■ **North Korea** has recognized Baltic independence. A Foreign Ministry spokesman quoted by the Korean Central News Agency said North Korea was ready "to develop friendly and cooperative relations" with Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. *(AP)*

■ **Rand McNally & Company**, the mapmaker based in Skokie, Illinois, has finished revising its world atlas even though the situation in the Soviet Union is still in flux. Printing of "The New Cosmopolitan World Atlas" will begin Tuesday. The book will show the Baltics as independent countries and list both Leningrad and St. Petersburg as names for that city, the company said. Other changes will be made in later supplements. *(Reuters)*

■ **Erich Honecker**, the former East German leader whom the German government wants extradited from the Soviet Union, could move to China, according to his lawyer. In an interview with the newspaper Bild am Sonntag, the lawyer, Friedrich Wolff, said that China "would indeed be the last solution, and it would make it possible for all parties to save face." Mr. Honecker, 79, is wanted in Germany on charges linked with shoot-to-kill orders given to guards at the former border between the two Germanys. *(Reuters)*

Hey, You! Man! Miss! What?

Call Me Boris, Misha, Katya, Just Don't Call Me Comrade

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — One of the things bothering Soviet citizens now that the Communist Party is a thing of the past is what to call each other.

"Comrade" just won't do any more, it seems, although President Mikhail S. Gorbachev kept using the word — *"tovarishch"* in Russian — when he called on members of the now-defunct Congress of People's Deputies during its farewell last week.

Nobody seemed to object, perhaps because 87.6 percent of them were members of the party when they were elected. Technically, only they were entitled to be called "comrades," though for want of a better word, people all over the country used to use it when addressing strangers.

No more. The appellation is likely to bring the frosty response, "I am not your comrade" in many quarters nowadays, and Russians are groping for a better word.

The problem is that there have been no honorifics in comfortable colloquial Russian use since the 1917 revolution, and it often shows. Like so much else the Communists did, attempting to do away with them as relics of capitalism did not really work. "With the victory of socialism," the Soviet Ethical Dictionary proclaimed a few years ago, "comradely relations spread through society as a whole for the first time. Precisely this is the significance of the use of the salutation 'comrade' in socialist society."

But as daily life under communism often showed, that was never really true. Now it is indisputably a thing of the past.

"Young person!" *("Molodoi chelovek!")* a harassed stewardess aboard an Aeroflot flight to Tbilisi said the other day, addressing a paunchy middle-aged man who refused to take his seat before takeoff and ignored her. "Man!" she tried again, before he finally sat down.

On the return flight to Moscow, the chief steward was heard muttering, before takeoff, *"gospodin, gospodin,"* ("mister, mister,") and smiling to himself. Addressing the passengers, he announced — to some amusement among the stewardesses — that the captain of Flight 938 was "Gospodin Sinelnikov," a term of address used only for foreigners under communism.

The companion of gospodin, "Mrs.," is *"gospazha."* The words have a little of the connotation, in Russian, of "milord" or "milady," and the same root as "Gospod," or "the Lord," God.

"Of course, we're not lords of anything, we are masters of nothing at all, with zero property," wrote N. Andreyev in Izvestia last week, musing over the awkwardness.

Some former comrades find the word insulting, anyway. Nikolai S. Petrushenko, one of the most intransigent former people's deputies, denounced a bill on private property by saying, "The deputies who proposed this do not deserve to be called comrades, but Messrs. deputies."

"Messrs. democrats," Izvestia pointed out, was one of the favorite derogatory expressions of Leon Trotsky.

In Soviet jails, prisoners have long been addressed as *"grazhdanin,"* or "citizen," a form of address also used by police about to make an arrest, and thus hardly the thing you want to be called by a stranger. *"Devushka"* or "miss" seems patronizing, since it means "girl," and the archaic *"sudar"* or "sir" seems too Czarist, like one of those "your excellencies" out of a Tolstoy novel.

So the Russians continue to grope, unlike their comrades (whoops) in the Ukraine, who have been heard reverting to the honorific *"pan"* or *"pani,"* close to their Polish equivalents, which survived even under communism.

"The salutations of one person to another will evolve naturally," Izvestia predicted — but how, it did not venture to guess.

— CRAIG R. WHITNEY

PANKIN: *Billions Sought*

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviets is the continued growth of a black market, which he said accounted for more than one-third of the Soviet economy.

"We need to create good institutions because the most threatening danger is the black market, not the lack of a market," said Mr. Attali, a Frenchman. The food distribution system is also subject to black market forces, he said.

He estimated that it would take a decade to create the kind of infrastructure, including an improved transportation system, needed for a market economy to survive.

But Mr. Attali offered some optimism on the future of a new Soviet economy, saying that up front financial aid is not necessarily a requirement and that an entrepreneurial spirit could develop quickly, if the experience in East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia are guides. He noted that Mexico transformed its economy first by creating proper structures the create revenues.

Mr. Attali and other experts stressed the need for the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to quickly become involved in the Soviet transformation. He said he would be visiting Washington this week to coordinate efforts with those two institutions.

CROATS: *Still Under Attack*

(Continued from Page 1)

dence through the use of arms," the Serbian leader said. "They want to obtain through violence that which does not belong to them."

Other participants in the conference said the verbal clash, though not unexpected, dampened hopes for the success of the talks.

"As I listened to their speeches, I had the impression that this was the continuation of the Second World War," said the Belgian foreign minister, Mark Eyskens.

The British foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, said: "It would be a disaster if the present fighting continued or got worse but also if it expanded into the southern republics, which is obviously a real danger."

Mr. Hurd described the republics of Bosnia and Macedonia and the Serbian province of Kosovo as "unexploded bombs," saying that if ethnic grievances festering in those states erupted into warfare, it might draw neighboring states like Bulgaria and Albania into the conflict.

The southern republic of Macedonia, the poorest in the federation, voted on Sunday in a referendum that was expected to approve its independence. *(Reuters, WP)*

TATAR: *Ethnic Minorities Want Independence, Too*

(Continued from Page 1)

and the Ilyushin aircraft plant.

In most of these territories, the call for sovereignty has been muted by demographics. The local populations are often outnumbered by transplanted Russians. Tatarstan's population of 3.5 million includes about 48 percent ethnic Tatars, 43 percent Russians and a mix of other groups.

But the crash of the Soviet center has shaken the equilibrium in Mr. Yeltsin's domain.

For one thing, Mr. Yeltsin's ascendancy has stirred longstanding resentments among non-Russians, not only in neighboring Soviet republics like the Ukraine and Kazakhstan, but in the minority enclaves within Russia.

"Yeltsin, to put it bluntly, is a demagogue and a big-power chauvinist," said Marat A. Mulukov, a history professor who is chairman of the Tatar Civic Center, the largest and most establishment of the nationalist groups.

He contends that Mr. Yeltsin and his followers have seized on the disarray in Moscow to suppress the yearnings of minorities and reimpose "the Russian boot."

"Tatarstan has more heavy industry than any of the three Baltic republics, more than Moldavia and Tadzhikistan," Mr. Mulukov said. "The only reason we are not given equal status is Russian chauvinism."

Even before the upheavals in Moscow, the Tatar nationalist movement had been growing bolder and more influential.

Mr. Mukhamedinov, 44, is deputy chairman of Ittifaq, the National Independence Party, whose program calls for creation of a territorial army, the right of resettlement here for the 5 million Tatars estimated to live elsewhere in the Soviet Union, and a vigorous educational campaign to discourage Tatars from marrying outside their race. Nearly a third of the marriages here are said to be mixed.

Mr. Mukhametdinov also is chairman of the Assembly of Turkic Peoples, an umbrella group of organizations across the Soviet Union sharing Turkic linguistic and cultural roots.

While Mr. Yeltsin looks to the West for economic and political models, many Tatars argue that their natural allegiance is with Turkey and the Turkic-speaking Soviet republics like Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan.

The republic's government, while vowing to maintain cordial relations with Russia, has also become more insistent about escaping Russian control. One recent decree declared that all property on the territory of the republic, including the oil fields and factories run by Soviet and Russian ministries, now belong to the Tatars.

An economist who chairs the Tatar Parliament, Farit R. Gazizullin, said that in short order the republic plans to stop paying taxes to Mr. Yeltsin's government.

"We pay Russia half a billion rubles a year in taxes," he said. "We cannot accept that any longer."

BALLOT: *Democracy Trips on Habit in Azerbaijan*

(Continued from Page 1)

the hopes that it would rob him of power and legitimacy.

Mr. Mutalibov's supporters were so desperate for an opposition candidate that his workers in what was once the Communist Party organization here helped collect signatures on a petition to put the Social Democratic candidate's name on the ballot.

Tofik Gasymov, a leader of the Popular Front, said he feared that Mr. Mutalibov would try to steal the election even though he needs only 51 percent to win the presidency. Previously, Mr. Mutalibov was made president by a vote of the republic's legislature, which is dominated by Communist Party apparatchiks. If he gets less than 51 percent Sunday, there will have to be a new election.

Mr. Mutalibov has defended the decision to hold elections now and said they were being conducted in a democratic fashion.

In Shusha, despite being the lone candidate, he remains extremely popular. No one seems to care much that Mr. Mutalibov, after returning from a trip to Iran, issued a statement that appeared to support the military junta that briefly displaced President Mikhail S. Gorbachev three weeks ago.

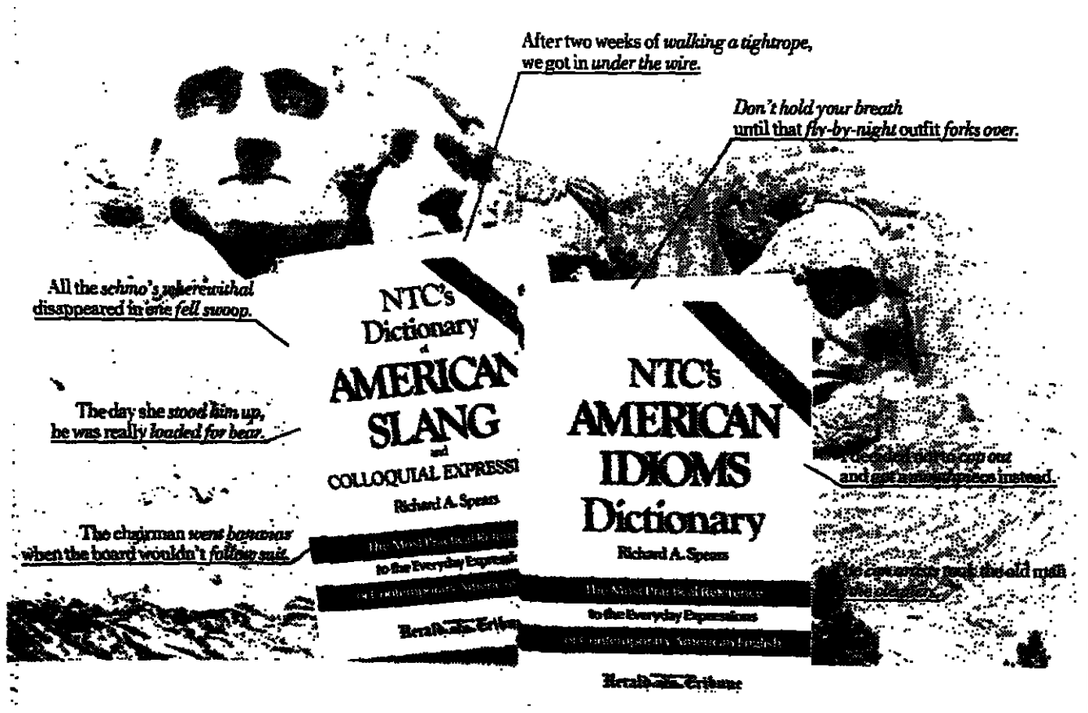
For the most part, Azerbaijanis view their president as a man of stature who will defend them against Moscow, Armenians and all other enemies. No one seems to mind that the man who led the Communist Party until just days ago is now waging a campaign under an anti-Communist banner.

"His positions are changing very quickly," said Tamila Kazimova, a party member in Shusha. "Like Mutalibov, I think that if there is not a Communist Party we will create something to take its place."

For Azerbaijanis, and especially for the Azerbaijani minority here in Nagorno-Karabakh, Mr. Mutalibov's hard-line stance against Armenia is critical. The Armenian president, Levon Ter-Petrossian, has softened his position somewhat on the issue, saying he no longer hopes to reunite the mountainous enclave with Armenia but wants negotiations with Azerbaijan to ensure Nagorno-Karabakh's autonomy in the future union.

But the voters here supporting Mr. Mutalibov want no compromises with Yerevan.

Breaking the code: Your key to colorful American English!



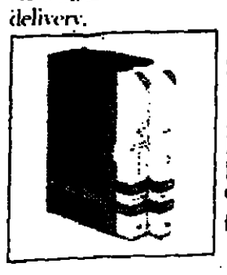
IDIOMS, SLANG & COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSIONS OF MODERN AMERICAN SPEECH.

Two easy-to-use dictionaries, co-published by the International Herald Tribune and the National Textbook Company of Chicago, contain more than 18,000 references to the kind of colorful American language you and your family hear in the movies, on television, on college campuses or in the streets — and read in interviews and news reports in your favorite newspaper. Expressions so special you rarely find them in standard dictionaries.

Compiled by lexicographer Richard A. Spears, Ph.D., all the entries are cross-referenced for both form and meaning, and the origin of expressions is included when known.

The set is an essential reference tool for anyone who deals with the United States and with Americans on a regular basis. And it's a super gift idea for anyone interested in the animated language of America today, including students and business executives. Order today for timely delivery.

- Phrase-Finder index allows you to find any expression in the dictionary even if you know only one or two key words of the phrase. Partially remembered expressions are quickly located.
- Each entry has at least two sample sentences illustrating the way in which the expressions are used.
- Notes of caution are included where material is inflammatory or taboo.
- Includes aids to pronunciation.



"The Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions" and "The American Idioms Dictionary" — hardcover twin volumes in a handsome case (16x24 cm/6x9 in.). 900 pages. Price 330 French francs (U.S. $54.95) plus postage.

Herald Tribune
Book Division, 181 Avenue Ch.-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France

Please send me _____ copies of the 2-volume, boxed set of DICTIONARIES OF AMERICAN IDIOMS, SLANG AND COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSIONS at 330 French francs (U.S. $54.95) each, plus postage: 35 francs ($6) each in Europe; 70 francs ($12) each outside Europe.
Payment is by credit card only. All major credit cards are accepted.
(French residents may pay by check in francs.)

Please charge my credit card: ☐ Access ☐ Amex ☐ MasterCard ☐ Eurocard ☐ Diners ☐ Visa

CARD N° EXP
SIGNATURE
NAME
ADDRESS
CITY CODE COUNTRY 9-9-91

SOVIET BREAKUP: U.S. revises its opinion of the Russian president's power-sharing partnership

Beijing Says Soviets Had Wrong Leader

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

BEIJING — The Chinese Communist Party leadership has told its senior members in a confidential analysis that the Soviet Union is restoring capitalism and that its mistake was that it did not choose the right successor to earlier leaders, Chinese with access to high-level information say.

The analysis, which is now being circulated among senior civilian and military party units in the capital, is the first official explanation of the Soviet events to be distributed since the coup's failure.

One official says the analysis is based on advice from Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader.

By emphasizing that the Soviet Union chose the wrong successor, China's octogenarian leaders are suggesting they will be particularly careful to avoid selecting someone who would turn out to be like Mikhail S. Gorbachev. This could suggest an especially hard line in promotions of party officials.

The party analysis is contained in Central Committee Document No. 4. It is said to be drawn from a speech by the Communist Party chairman, Jiang Zemin, and that speech in turn appears to be based on Mr. Deng's remarks.

The document says that there is a "restoration of capitalism" in the Soviet Union, and it criticizes Mr. Gorbachev. But it did not convey the sense of alarm that many Chinese people believe the leaders must feel in reaction to the rapid disintegration of the Soviet one-party system.

There are varying accounts of the contents and the source of the comments, which were read aloud to cadres in recent days. Four officials confirmed the general contents of the document. They spoke from memory because they were not permitted to take notes.

Mr. Deng is said to have made a brief set of remarks — four phrases, altogether 16 words long — while he was in Beidaihe, a seaside resort where many senior leaders go to escape the summer heat.

His comments advised against drawing any quick conclusions about how the situation in the Soviet Union will turn out, suggesting that it was possible that turmoil could bring back an authoritarian government or at least would not necessarily turn the Soviet Union into a democracy.

One of the phrases Mr. Deng is said to have used, "*tao guang yang hui*," literally means to "hide one's capacities and bide one's time."

Coupled with "strengthen oneself," and another phrase that essentially means to watch developments with caution, Mr. Deng seemed to be calling on people to keep a careful guard, to build up the nation both ideologically and economically, and not to take any drastic actions.

The central document currently being circulated is said to include a 16-word comment by Mr. Jiang that is similar to the words of Mr. Deng. Mr. Jiang also cautions to "bide one's time," and to watch developments closely. He adds that the nation should "get a firm foothold" and improve the country's strengths, another official said.

China announced Saturday that it had recognized Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which were formally granted independence from the Soviet Union on Friday.

An official statement, carried by Xinhua news agency, quoted Foreign Minister Qian Qichen as saying that the Chinese government was "ready to develop friendly relations and cooperation with the three countries."

Michael E. Samojeden/Reuters

Taking a break from the political whirlwind sweeping their country, four Soviet women watched children playing in a Moscow park.

Rousing Finale for Estonia's 'Singing Revolution'

By Mary Battiata
Washington Post Service

TALLINN, Estonia — Once they sang in subjection, and later in defiance — decades of carefully worded anthems and folk songs that consoled them and taunted their Soviet occupiers.

On Sunday it was different. More than 100,000 Estonians gathered in a park by the stormy Gulf of Finland to sing and cry together one last time, and celebrate the end of an era.

"We are free at last of a shabby and stinking socialism, the cheating boasting socialism that rules us by force," said Rein Jarlik, a member of Estonia's independence movement, the Popular Front.

It was the first public rally here since the Baltic states won independence from the Soviet Union on Friday, and the largest and most emotional one since November 1988 when a national song festival drew one third of the country's population and helped launch the freedom drive that Estonians call "The Singing Revolution."

For many in the crowd, the rally was the first pause in the dizzying two weeks that saw a failed coup in Moscow vault the Baltic states free of the Soviet Union.

As recently as a month ago, Estonia's once vigorous independence drive had seemed stalled, and even optimists found it hard to imagine how the Baltic states would maneuver past the seemingly immovable obstacle of Kremlin hard-liners. Those optimists said independence was at least two years away, and probably more.

The strain of watching a column of 100 Soviet armored vehicles move into the capital, Tallinn, in the early hours of Aug. 20, and then roll out again two days later, also had taken an emotional toll.

With that plus growing economic hardship and an independence movement that has splintered into at least four political parties, many Estonians wondered if anyone at all would come out in the unseasonably cold wind and rain to sing.

They need not have worried. The crowd was large. The usually unflappable Estonians seemed surprised and pleased by all of the visible emotion.

"For 50 years we lived in total absurdity, and followed totally stupid rules, but now the Estonian people are free again," Hagi Shein, a leader of the independence movement, told the crowd. "Time will heal our wounds, and people must be able to forgive, but we must never forget."

Throughout the afternoon, there was singing, but the singing was tinged with melancholy.

"These were the songs of our imprisonment. In the years ahead, we will sing them in a more joyful way, and the conductor's voice will not be quavering," said a tearful Venno Laul, director of the national conservatory.

"It is a celebration today, but I'm also remembering all the pain."

The pain: nearly five decades of occupation, 60,000 deportations, tens of thousands of deaths, forced conscription, gulags, corruption and a Kremlin policy bent on obliterating any trace of the first Estonian republic, which lasted 20 short years between the two world wars.

"I was an 11-year-old boy when it all started in 1940," said the Estonian president, Arnold Ruutel, who sat in the front row of the bowl-shaped field. "I was standing next to my house watching columns of Soviet Army vehicles move down the road. I remember thinking I would wait for the day those columns would leave, and do everything to see them gone."

Mr. Ruutel said that complete independence for Estonia was not yet achieved — that would happen when the last of 60,000 Soviet troops had left.

The rally Sunday was held on the grounds of the National Song Festival, a choral concert and sing-along held every five years in Estonia since 1869. That was about the time that Estonian nationalism began to stir after centuries of German, Swedish and then Czarist Russian domination.

During the 50 years of Soviet occupation, the festival became as much a political as a musical event. Thirty thousand choral singers from every school and church in the country packed the soaring, sculpted band shell. A hundred thousand people in the audience sang along. If the price was mumbling through a few compulsory Communist Party tunes about the glories of socialism, so be it.

"It was like a national referendum every five years to which only the Kremlin was deaf," Mr. Jarlik reminded the crowd. "The song festival was the one thing that kept us alive as a nation all these years. Whatever else happened, we could come here and stand next to each other and know we were Estonian."

So they stood to sing the national anthem, "My Homeland, My Love, My Joy." They sang a second, unofficial anthem, "My Homeland Is My Love." There was a third song, a folk song: "I Can't Keep Quiet, I Have to Sing, My Homeland Is So Dear To Me."

■ Lithuanians Hold Mass

Tens of thousands of Lithuanians gave thanks for their newfound freedom Sunday at an outdoor mass that became a joyous celebration of the long-awaited Soviet recognition of their independence, The Associated Press reported from Vilnius.

President Vytautas Landsbergis addressed the crowd at the shrine of Our Lady of Siluva and decreed that Sept. 8 would be an annual state holiday of thanksgiving for the recovery of independence

U.S. Now Considers Yeltsin-Gorbachev Team as Promising

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration has concluded that President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and President Boris N. Yeltsin of the Russian Republic have created a relatively stable partnership that could save the Soviet Union from sinking into chaos, according to a senior administration official.

In a notable reversal of the explicit criticism of Mr. Yeltsin expressed by senior officials last weekend, reporters were told in a White House meeting that in recent days "Yeltsin worked with Gorbachev in a way that probably saved the situation, saved the Soviet Union from the potential for a tremendous amount of chaos."

Asserting he was speaking for the administration, the official said, "We can work with Yeltsin in the future."

Last weekend, an administration official in Kennebunkport, Maine, where President George Bush was vacationing, said Mr. Yeltsin showed "an instinct for the demagogic," had "an enormous ego" and exhibited a passion to do "what plays" among the populace.

Asked what had changed in the meantime, the official who briefed reporters Friday said, "We're getting to know Yeltsin."

It was clear from earlier comments that administration officials had feared they would have to choose between the relatively unknown Mr. Yeltsin and the more tested Mr. Gorbachev, who is familiar to Mr. Bush from a half-dozen meetings. It was with an almost visible relief that U.S. officials last week watched Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Gorbachev, whose past rivalry has been intense and at times emotional, work together to conceive and put across a plan to restructure the Soviet Union.

In the discussion with reporters, which was initiated by the administration, the official called Mr. Gorbachev's maneuvering "a virtuoso performance" by a political figure who continues to "pull rabbits from his hat" after many people had written him off.

In the administration view, the Kremlin leader has created a new political base among the non-Slavic republics of the Soviet Union, replacing his former base in the Communist Party and KGB. Mr. Gorbachev was described as essential to the effort to stabilize the revolutionary situation with a new deal between the republics and what is left of central authority.

Mr. Yeltsin may have been "flirting" with the idea of running the country from his Russian Republic base in the first days after the failed coup, leaving Mr. Gorbachev as a figurehead, the official said. But this turned out to be unacceptable to other republics, and thus a partnership with Mr. Gorbachev appeared vital, he said.

The current, relatively stable coalition between the two former rivals is based on "hard, cold calculations," the official said, rather than on a liking for one another. Nonetheless, he added, their "partnership" is "a major source of strength."

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d is expected to meet the two leaders as well as other political and economic leaders in a trip this week that will take him to Moscow, the Baltic states and Kazakhstan.

Mr. Baker plans to urge the authorities in Moscow as well as in the newly independent Baltic states to work quickly and closely with the International Monetary Fund, according to the administration briefer.

Overcoming a previous reluctance to support early Soviet membership in the IMF, the administration was described Friday as now counting on this international economic body to be the source of expert advice and oversight for the extensive changes believed necessary to rescue the Soviet economy.

The IMF has considerable experience with stabilization and economic restructuring in a variety of countries and is relatively nonpolitical in its activities, the official said.

"The IMF is ready to go," he said. "The problem the IMF has had is that nobody is at the other end of the phone."

Without an overall economic plan for the Soviet republics of the sort that is usually demanded by the IMF, basic economic assistance would be futile, reporters were told.

"At the moment, there is no way the center could use loans," the official said.

Poland-Ukraine Step to Ties

Reuters

WARSAW — Poland and the Ukraine agreed Sunday to exchange special government envoys as an initial step toward establishing full diplomatic relations.

THIS IS ONE PRODUCT LAUNCH THAT'S FRONT-PAGE NEWS.

Astronaut Helen Sharman blasts off into space with the new Olympus μ-1.

People often take a camera along when they travel. Most people's idea of a great shot, however, doesn't include photographing Earth from a space capsule.

When astronaut Helen Sharman ventured into space aboard the recent British-Soviet Juno Mission, she packed a compact Olympus μ-1. At 11 centimeters in length and a mere 170 grams (0 grams in orbit), the μ-1 offers fully automatic operation without taking up a lot of cargo space.

Leaving nothing to chance, Olympus even designed a sliding front cover to protect the lens and flash during rough moments, like reentry.

Back on Earth, the μ-1 that Helen Sharman used is now widely available. But perhaps you knew this. Maybe you already read about it in the newspaper.

THE JUNO MISSION 1991

OFFICIAL IN-FLIGHT CAMERA

μ[mju:]-1

OLYMPUS

OLYMPUS OPTICAL CO., LTD. Tokyo, New York, Hamburg

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

unicef
United Nations Children's Fund

The United Nation's Children's Fund, with headquarters in New York and offices throughout the world, seeks qualified candidates for the following position:

REGIONAL ADVISER, EDUCATION
Abidjan, Ivory Coast

In the fields of basic education and literacy in West and Central Africa, the Regional Adviser provides technical leadership, management advice and programming support to facilitate the application of UNICEF policies and strategies. The position works closely with government counterparts, bilateral agencies and NGOs; extensive travel is required throughout the region.

Major responsibilities include contributing to the development of regional strategies and plans of action in education & literacy; assisting UNICEF country offices, governments and NGOs with education programmes and project development; strengthening links between UNICEF regional and country-level activities; and maintaining programming "network" with regional education cluster and other headquarters offices.

Qualifications; Post-graduate degree covering major issues of education in developing countries and education planning, with focus on programme development, project formulation and implementation. A minimum of 10 years professional and grass roots experience, in more than one developing country; this should include primary and non-formal education, early childhood development, and the special educational needs of girls & women in developing countries. Advocacy, analytical and writing skills. Fluent English and French is required - knowledge of Spanish and Portuguese is an asset.

UNICEF, as part of the United Nations common system, offers competitive international salaries, benefits and allowances.

Please send detailed resume, in English, quoting reference VB-91-05 VN 149 to; Recruitment & Staff Development Section, UNICEF, 3 United Nations Plaza, (H-5F), New York, NY 10017, USA. Fax (212) 326-7536.

Qualified women are encouraged to apply. **Applications for this position must be received by September 19.** Acknowledgement will only be sent to short-listed candidates under serious consideration.

UNICEF is a smoke-free environment.

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

has a vacancy with its Global Program on AIDS at its Headquarters in Geneva for the post of

CHIEF, OFFICE OR INTERVENTION DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT

Duties: The incumbent is responsible for the planning and management of the resources and activities of the Office and leads the staff in reviewing and evaluating the state of the art regarding priority interventions, indentifying priority research questions, initiating intervention and social-behavioural research studies, assisting in the implementation of program interventions and finally recommending proven intervention and evaluation instruments for general use by National AIDS Programs.

Qualifications required: Medical degree plus advanced training in infectious diseases, epidemiology, social sciences or equivalent. Wide ranging knowledge of current public health and AIDS strategies and interventions, particularly in developing countries. Demonstrated skill in designing and putting into operation public health programs or strategies pereferably in the area of AIDS and in undertaking related research. Proven ability to lead high-level professional teams and orient their efforts towards predetermined objectives. Ability to present technical arguments clearly and convincingly. Extensive experience in designing, implementing and evaluating public health programs of which at least five years should be in communicable disease control and preferably at least three years in HIV/AIDS prevention. Several years' experience undertaking field-based research in developing countries; experience in supervising teams of professional personnel in disease prevention and control programs. Excellent knowledge of English and a very good working knowledge of French.

A detailed curriculum vitae with photograph should reach the following office within three weeks of publication of this advertisement quoting reference "MPR/GPA/IDS" and the name of this journal:

Personnel Officer
World Health Organization
Avenue Appia
1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland

Applications from women are encouraged
Only candidates under serious consideration will be contacted.

THE WORLD IS OUR AUDIENCE

As one of the entertainment industry's most recognized names, Warner Bros. continues to expand its leadership in the global marketplace. To support our success, we now seek a dynamic, strategically-oriented marketing professional.

V.P. of International Theatrical Advertising & Publicity

The high caliber candidate we select will have a central role in developing international marketing strategy. This candidate will act as a conduit to all Warner Bros. international distributing branch offices for the execution of marketing plans. Responsibilities include establishing, monitoring and approving budgets for each release in all territories and providing guidelines for use of creative advertising and publicity materials as well as media campaigns.

Qualified candidates must possess 5-10 years of advertising/marketing experience preferably in the international arena, a strong media background, budgetary experience and a track record demonstrating the ability to deal with all levels of management. Previous experience in the entertainment industry is preferred.

This position, based at Warner Bros. Studios in Southern California, offers varied and complex challenges as well as significant personal and professional rewards. For confidential consideration, please forward resume to: Warner Bros., Attn: Human Resources Dept., Box 20, 4000 Warner Blvd., Burbank, CA 91522. EOE.

Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL

The Official International Media Partner is pleased to announce that applications are now accepted for

EUROMANAGERS FORUM '91
CAREER OPPORTUNITIES IN EUROPE

BRUSSELS - DECEMBER 12TH & 13TH, 1991

At Euromanagers Forum, EMDS introduces every year since 1989, about 500 high potential young graduates and young professionals carefully selected across Europe, to central recruiters from leading multinational corporations.

During two days, these recruiters interview the invited candidates and present them with career opportunities in many different countries and sectors offering functions ranging from R & D to finance.

For Euromanagers Forum 91, EMDS will consider applications from men and women who will be graduating in 1992 at the latest or who already have five years or less professional experience, and who have the following prerequisites:

- university level qualification in Business/Management, Social Sciences, Law, Engineering/Technology, Mathematics/Informatics, Natural Sciences, or any related subject;
- fluency in at least three languages (including English);
- high academic performance;
- outstanding intellectual and interpersonal skills;
- leadership qualities;
- international exposure;
- international mobility.

If you would like to receive detailed information on Euromanagers Forum 91 together with an application form, please send your name and address before September 25, 1991 to :

EMDS

EMDS International, Euromanagers Forum 91, P.O. Box 1, Schaerbeek 4, 1030 Brussels, Belgium.

AUSTRIAN INDUSTRIES. | DAIMLERBENZ

Lufthansa Official Airline | COMMERZBANK

• AUSTRIAN INDUSTRIES • | VA STAHL • AMAG • ÖMV • AI TECHNOLOGIES | • BARCLAYS BANK • BAYER • BERTELSMANN • BMW • BNP • • BP : | BP OIL • BP CHEMICALS • BP NUTRITION | • BT • BULL • COMMERZBANK • CREDIT LYONNAIS • DAIMLER-BENZ : | AEG • DEBIS • • DEUTSCHE AEROSPACE • MERCEDES-BENZ | • DEUTSCHE BANK • DRESDNER BANK • DU PONT DE NEMOURS • HENKEL • LAFARGE COFFEE • • LUFTHANSA • MCKINSEY & COMPANY • METALLGESELLSCHAFT • PHILIPS • SANPAOLO • SWISS BANK CORPORATION • VOLKSWAGEN • WESTLB •

working for human rights

Researcher – Asia
Pakistan, Bangladesh
£18,182 p.a.

Amnesty International needs a Researcher based in London to investigate human rights violations in several countries in South Asia, in particular Pakistan and Bangladesh. You will document cases, prepare reports, advise on and initiate actions by Amnesty International, particularly in relation to prisoners of conscience, trial procedures, treatment of prisoners and the death penalty.

You must have proven research and writing skills, impartiality, sound political judgement, the ability to work in and be responsible for the work of a team, with specialist knowledge of the above countries. Good English is essential and relevant South Asian languages are highly desirable, as is a knowledge of relevant political and legal systems. ***Please quote Ref: RD31.***

U.N. Representative – Geneva
£18,182 p.a.
Cost of Living Allowance
£2,750 p.a.
Housing Allowance
SWF14,400 p.a.

Amnesty International needs a representative to work in its two-person office at the United Nations (UN) in Geneva. S/he represents the organisation at the UN, dealing with individual country issues and the development and use of international human rights standards and machinery. S/he recommends policy initiatives, and drafts reports and campaign material as appropriate.

The UN representative must have a good knowledge of world politics, good political judgement, experience of dealing with the UN and sound analytical skills. S/he must have experience of representation, preferably for an activist membership organization and at a government level. S/he must develop an in-depth knowledge of Amnesty International's mandate and concerns and be able to prioritise a wide range of issues with minimal supervision. S/he must be able to communicate with people from a wide variety of cultural backgrounds. S/he must be able to work under pressure, sometimes outside normal working hours, and be willing to travel. Candidates must have a high standard of written/spoken English and good knowledge of French. A working knowledge of Spanish or Arabic is desirable. **Please quote Ref: RD28.**

amnesty international

For further information and an application form, please contact: Personnel Office, Amnesty International, International Secretariat, 1 Easton Street, London WC1X 8DJ, United Kingdom. Tel: (071) 837 3805 (24hr answerphone). Please quote appropriate reference number. Closing date: 31 October 1991.

Controller

SPI Pharmaceuticals, Inc., a rapidly growing subsidiary of ICN Pharmaceuticals, Inc., is seeking a Controller for its newly formed company, ICN - Galenika. The position is based in the Headquarters office of ICN - Galenika in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, and reports to the Vice President of Finance.

Candidate must have:

- Bachelor's degree in Business or related field - prefer an MBA
- Fluency in English and Serbo-Croatian
- Experience with a United States Big "6" Accounting firm
- Five years' control experience in industry, preferably in the Pharmaceuticals or Consumer goods sector
- Strong working knowledge and experience with GAAP and Yugoslavian Accounting Procedures

Please apply in writing, enclosing a detailed curriculum vita. Application should be addressed to: Loi D. Raasch, ICN Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 3300 Hyland Ave., Costa Mesa, CA 92626. Fax (714) 668-3900.

ICN

ICN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

Nous fabriquons des produits médicaux, vendus dans le monde entier,
qui représentent une technique curative de pointe. Nous cherchons
des **COLLABORATEURS(TRICES) DE HAUT NIVEAU,**
dont les responsabilités pourront évoluer.
Age 30 - 40 ans

Formation supérieure scientifique ou commerciale.

Disponibilité pour un ou deux déplacements à l'étranger de quelques jours chaque mois afin de prendre en relais le réseau relationnel crée par le PDG avec médecins et grossistes étrangers depuis le Japon jusqu'aux USA et bien entendu l'Europe (principalement l'Allemagne) pour passer du stade PME à une taille d'entreprise plus adaptée à l'accroissement des besoins et des possibilités.

L'anglais ou l'allemand devra être parfaitement maîtrisé.

Lieu de Travail: Proche banlieue nord de Paris.

Adresser lettre de motivation + CV + photo + salaire actuel à:
Mr. Plowiecki, BALT, 10, rue Croix Vigneron, 95160 MONTMORENCY.

Senior Marketing Executive
OIL INDUSTRY

£Neg.+Full Benefits

This full service Energy Company operates throughout the world and has developed extensive trading relationships within the USSR. Acting as a refiner and shipper of energy products, it is primarily involved in the Crude Oil, Oil Products, Petrochemical and other bulk commodity markets. Following the fundamental changes now taking place within the Soviet economy, this organisation is committed to expanding and strengthening its representation in the Soviet Market through the appointment of a Senior Marketing Executive.

Based in either Moscow or London, the position will require extensive travel with a primary function of providing marketing support to the trading teams. This will include maintaining existing relationships with State organisations, developing new relationships particularly with the various republics, governmental agencies, joint venture organisations and the emerging 'private' sector. Additionally you will be responsible for co-ordinating the marketing activities of the various trading teams across the full product range.

A Member of the Blomfield Group of Companies

Candidates will have substantial oil industry marketing and refining experience, ideally gained within a major Oil Company or International Trading Company. They will possess a proven track record in the marketing of Crude Oil and Oil Products, preferably with an exposure to petrochemicals, plastics, natural gas and liquids. Fluency in English and Russian, together with a solid experience of dealing with Soviet organisations will be prerequisite, whilst knowledge of a European language would be advantageous in order to meet the continuing challenge this role will present.

For further information, please telephone or write in strictest confidence, enclosing full career details, to Alex Steele, Firth Ross Martin Associates, Search and Selection Consultants, Bell Court House, 11 Blomfield Street, London EC2M 7AY. Telephone 071-628 2441. Fax 071-382 9417.

FIRTH ROSS MARTIN ASSOCIATES LTD.

YOU SAW THIS AD
So did nearly half a million well-educated, influential and successful readers.
Shouldn't you place your recruitment ads in the
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE?
Please contact:
IHT PARIS: 181, Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel.: 46.37.93.85 (for classified only). Tlx.: 613595. Fax: 46 37 93 70.
IHT LONDON: Classified Dept. 63 Long Acre, London, WC2E9JH, U.K. Tel.: (0) 71 836 4802. Tlx.: 262009. Fax: 2402254.
IHT NEW YORK: 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022 U.S.A. Tel.: 212-752 3890. Toll free: (800) 572 72 12. Tlx.: 427 175. Fax: 212-755-8785.
IHT HONG KONG: Malaysia Bldg., 7th Floor, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel.: (5) 86 106 16. Tlx.: 61170. Fax: 852-5-8613093.
IHT FRANKFURT: Friedrichstrasse 15, D-6000 Frankfurt, Germany. Tel.: (069) 72 67 55. Tlx.: 416721 IHT D. Fax: 727310.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE

For selling Sterilization and Diagnostic Products for an American based Medical Company.

Extensive travelling required. Successful applicant would be based in England, France or Germany and should have experience in selling direct to Hospitals, Health Authorities and Doctors.
A working knowledge of English, French and German would be desirable. Salary by negotiation

Apply Box N° 777, The International Herald Tribune, 63, Long Acre, London, WC2E 9JH, U.K.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

MEDIA PLANNER
seeks employment
with agency or on client side throughout Europe, US or Hong Kong. Bi-cultural education and int'l work experience (4 years, US & Germany). Bilingual (English/German), int'l clients; used, willing to travel.
Please reply to Box 2574, IHT, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt 1, Germany.

JOBS IN EUROPE
Available now. Why wait for 1992? New magazine called JOBS IN EUROPE offers European jobs galore at all levels. Subscribe for less than 6p a day.
Details from: Dept IHT,
WORKFORCE PUBLICATIONS LTD, 52 QUEENS GARDENS, LONDON W2 3AA
Tel.: 071-402 3235 or 071-723 7111.

JOURNALIST / PR-EXPERT (42)
Female German editor, tv/agency, excellent organising ability and experience in management, journalism/Marketing studies (M.A.), 6 years executive position abroad (Public Affaires/training of journalists), English, French fluent, seeks new challenge.
Please reply: Box 2879, I.H.T. Friedrichstr. 15, D-6000 Frankfurt/Main.

STESA (staff : 590 persons, billing : 136 million Saudi Rials), a Saudi Arabian company, subsidiary of THOMSON, is specialized in the sale, operation and maintenance of professional electronic equipment, especially for the surveillance and protection of sites. As part of our new development, we seek to reinforce our staff and propose 1 to 2 year contracts for :

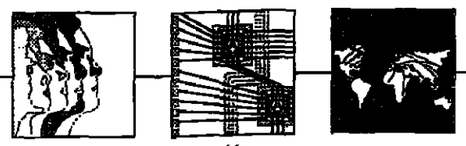
ELECTRONIC TECHNICIANS

On our site in Saudi Arabia, you will maintain electronic equipment such as video surveillance, high frequency fences or process computer.

College degree and at least 2 years experience in a similar position required.

Expatriation fringe benefits (company car, housing, etc).

Send your application (letter and curriculum vitae) to Mrs. Ann MASY - **THOMSON/STESA** - 50 rue Jean-Pierre Timbaud - 92400 Courbevoie - France.



THOMSON

PEOPLE TODAY SHAPING TOMORROW

HCAP

Place Your Classified Ad Quickly and Easily in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

HEAD OFFICE
Paris: (For classified only) Tel.: (1) 46 37 93 85. Tlx.: 613595. Fax: 46 37 93 70.

EUROPE
Andorra: Tel.: 28264. Fax: 28264.
Amsterdam: Tel.: 673057. Fax: 673627.
Athens: Tel.: 653 52 46. Tlx.: 218344 IBS GR.
Bergen, Norway: Tel.: (05) 913070. Fax: (05) 913072.
Brussels: Tel.: 343-1899, 343-1914. Fax: 346-0353.
Copenhagen: Tel.: 31429325.
Frankfurt: Tel.: (069) 72-67-55. Tlx.: 416721 IHT D. Fax: 727310.
Istanbul: Tel.: 132 0300. Fax: 146 0666, Tlx.: 26388 ODVI TR.
Lausanne: Tel.: (21) 28-30-21. Fax: (21) 28309.
Lisbon: Tel.: (1) 247 72 93. Tlx.: 66885 INTERO P. Fax: 2477352.
London: Tel.: (071) 836-4802. Tlx.: 262009. Fax: 2402254.
Madrid: Tel.: 564 51 12. Tlx.: 47747 SUYA E. Fax: 564 52 89
Milan: Tel.: 546.25.73. Tlx.: (43) 334494 (INIADV).
Stockholm: Tel.: (08) 7172205. Fax.: (08) 7174611.
Tel Aviv: Tel.: 972-52-586 245, 972-52-586 246. Fax: 972-52-585 685.
Vienna: Contact Frankfurt.

NORTH AMERICA
New York: Tel.: (212) 752 3890. Toll free: (800) 572 7212. Tlx.: 427 175. Fax: (212) 755 8785.
Chicago: Tel.: (312) 201-9393. Fax: (312) 201-9398. Toll free: (800) 535-6208.

FAR EAST
Hong Kong: Tel.: 861 0616. Tlx.: 61170 (IHT HX). Fax: (852) 861 3022.
Bangkok: Tel.: 258-32-44. Tlx.: 20666 RAJAPAK TH. Fax: 2588010.
Bombay: Tel.: 413 7396/412 2399. Tlx.: 11-85171. Fax: 204 49 73.
Jakarta: Tel.: 585 077. Fax: 720 2609. Tlx.: 62944.
Karachi: Tel.: 526 901. Fax: 526 207. Tlx.: 24801.
Malaysia: Tel.: 717-0724/717-5370.
Manila: Tel.: 817 07 49. Tlx.: 66112. Fax: 816 23 05.
Seoul: Tel.: 734 12 87. Tlx.: 28504 UNIPUB. Fax: 7390054.
Singapore: Tel.: (65) 223-64-78/9. Tlx.: 28749. Fax: 2241566.
Taiwan: Tel.: 752 44 25/9. Tlx.: 11887. Fax: 7814308.
Tokyo: Tel.: 03 3201 0210. Tlx.: 333673. Fax: 03 3201 0209.

EUROBONDS

Market Becomes Certain Of Interest Rate Drop

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Issuers and investors returned to the international capital market from summer vacation in force last week, and analysts predicted more robust activity. The driving force is the outlook for modest economic growth coupled with abating price pressures in the major economies that are expected to push down nominal interest rates as well as the inflation-risk premium in real interest rates.

The prospect of lower rates makes for some caution by issuers who would prefer to wait to tap the market after coupon levels have fallen further. At the same time, there is no panic by investors to buy bonds while returns are still relatively high.

But hopes for a swift German yield decline will be frustrated by the public-sector deficit.

"If we had seen such a panic," said Christopher Potts at Banque IndoSuez in Paris, "I would say the upside potential was limited." He said investors are dubious about how far inflation and real interest rates could fall — especially in the United States. He expects the yield on the government's 30-year bonds, which ended the week at 8.01 percent, to fall to around 7¾ percent.

"It's only a question of time," he insists, "but there's a lot to come at the long-term end of the market" in the way of rate reductions.

Michael O'Hanlon at Kidder, Peabody & Co. in London, unequivocally bullish on bonds denominated in Canadian dollars and yen, was less sanguine on the outlook for U.S. paper. He did not rule out the possibility of a further easing in monetary policy by the Federal Reserve, which could provide some short-term support for the bond market.

But looking further out, Mr. O'Hanlon said he saw a heavy supply of debt issuance by the U.S. government in the final quarter of the year, totaling $95 billion, or more than double the $35 billion raised in the second quarter. "That will put an upward bias on yields to 8.25 percent," he predicted.

There was also considerable caution about whether the Bundesbank will be driven to raise rates in Germany, adding upward pressure on rates for the European currency unit in which the Deutsche mark is the largest single component.

ANALYSTS WORRY that excessively high wage claims could result in big settlements that would push the Bundesbank to tighten its anti-inflation policy.

The view at IndoSuez is that these problems will be out of the way by the middle of the fourth quarter and with the economy slowing, money will begin flowing into high-yielding German bonds.

But Ros Lifton at Nomura Research Institute cautioned that "hopes for a swift decline in bond yields — based on improving inflation and a reduction in the federal budget deficit — will be frustrated by the absolute size of the public-sector deficit" to finance reconstruction in the East. A half-point decline in German bond yields over the course of 1992 "seems the best that can be achieved," he says.

The most active sectors of the Eurobond market last week were those where interest rates have already clearly peaked and were set to decline.

The Canadian dollar market is considered by many investors as a safer, more profitable substitute for the U.S. dollar market. Yields on Canadian dollar bonds are 1.75 percentage points higher than those on U.S. bonds and unemployment is rising — implying that rate cuts cannot be far away. In the meantime, the Bank of Canada is intervening in the foreign exchange market to restrain its dollar from appreciating against the U.S. currency.

Six issues, totaling 1.475 billion dollars, were launched last week, including 750 million dollars from the province of Ontario. There have been bigger global Canadian dollar issues, but this was the largest-ever Canadian dollar Eurobond.

With Japanese money market rates reduced last week and expectations high of an impending cut in the official discount rate, there was strong demand for bonds denominated in yen. Last week's issues of 10 billion yen to 20 billion yen were not the large liquid jumbos preferred by international investors, but bankers reported substantial demand from Tokyo-based clients.

Short-term rates in the British pound were also reduced last week, and prospects of further cuts in the runup to the coming election spurred foreign buying. The European Investment Bank sold £150 million of six-year paper to yield 23 basis points over U.K. government debt — a spread domestic investors considered unexcitedly thin. But Continental and Japanese investors were big takers, as they were for Finland's £200 million of seven-year paper priced at 30 basis points over gilts and for Asfinag, the

See BONDS, Page 11

Japanese Brokerages Pay Price Of Scandal

United Press International

TOKYO — The four major Japanese securities companies, wracked by scandals, anticipate a 40 percent to 70 percent drop in pretax profit, company forecasts showed Sunday.

Nomura Securities Co., Daiwa Securities Co., Nikko Securities Co. and Yamaichi Securities Co. cited a dismal April-through-September period, compared with the like span a year ago.

Analysts said the disclosure that the four major firms plus 17 others admitted paying nearly 172 billion yen ($1.3 billion) in kickbacks to more than 600 favored customers for stock market losses — plus revelation of ties to underworld figures — were responsible for a slump in investor confidence.

A sharp decline in trading volume on the Tokyo Stock Exchange has contributed to the worsening performance, observers said. Volume hit a seven-year low of 157.84 million shares Aug. 6.

Nomura, the world's largest brokerage firm, said it expected its pretax profits to be halved. Daiwa projected a 55 percent drop; Nikko, 50 percent; and Yamaichi, 70 percent.

Finance Ministry officials said they are considering action against Nomura, suspected of manipulating the stock price of Tokyu Corp., a railway company, to benefit Susumu Ishii, a crime syndicate leader who recently died.

■ Honshi Paper Inquiry

The Ministry of Finance and the Tokyo Stock Exchange will re-investigate possible manipulation of the Honshu Paper Co. share price by speculators, Reuters reported.

Nobuhiko Matsuno, director general of the Securities Bureau of the Ministry of Finance, told a parliamentary panel that the ministry will investigate sharp rises in the price of Honshu Paper shares during from Oct. 3 to Oct. 5 of last year, in cooperation with the stock exchange. Previous investigations did not turn up evidence of manipulation.

This was at least the second time in recent weeks that the government has reopened a stock-manipulation investigation. In August, the Ministry of Finance said it was looking again at Nomura's actions regarding share prices of Tokyu Corp.

García-BCCI Hearings to Begin in Peru

Reuters

LIMA — Former President Alan García Pérez of Peru is to go before a parliamentary panel on Monday to defend himself against embezzlement allegations linked to the collapsed Bank of Credit & Commerce International SA.

Mr. García could be stripped of his parliamentary immunity if the Chamber of Deputies panel decides there is enough proof he embezzled $500,000 in state funds.

If the panel votes to bring the so-called constitutional accusation, it would then go to the Senate, where Mr. García, a senator for life, would undergo a similar process. If appproved, he could become the first president in Peru's modern history to face criminal charges.

"My impression is that they will accuse him," a senator said shortly after the former director of the Central Reserve Bank, Leonel Figueroa, and the bank's general manager, Hector Neyra, were named as having accepted $3 million in bribes from BCCI in return for deposits of Peru's reserves.

The investigation of Mr. García by a panel charged with determining whether he enriched himself in office was bolstered by information contained in a sweeping New York indictment charging BCCI with the biggest banking fraud in history. It was brought in July by Robert Morgenthau, the Manhattan distict attorney.

International banking regulators shut many of BCCI's operations in July because of allegations of widespread fraud at the banking company, which is based in Luxembourg and was controlled by Abu Dhabi.

On Friday a judge opened court proceedings against Mr. Figueroa, Mr. Neyra and the former manager of international operations at the central bank, Ana Maria Tenenbaum, on charges of bribe-taking and corruption. He issued warrants for their arrests and placed embargos on their personal assets.

Mr. Figueroa's and Mr. Neyra's whereabouts were unknown. Ms. Tenenbaum, who now works for an Andean Pact economic body, was attending a meeting in Ecuador and was due to arrive in Peru on Sunday, her mother said.

Special Prosecutor Nelly Malarin, announcing charges against Mr. Neyra and Mr. Figueroa last week, said her investigation would continue.

She denied having evidence against Mr. García, but his name has surfaced in testimony presented to a senate panel investigating possible wrongdoing in connection with deposits of up to $270 million of Peru's reserves in BCCI.

A 1986 central bank telex sent by Mr. Figueroa to the BCCI-funded Third World Foundation, in which he declined an invitation to attend a meeting in Malaysia, had a footnote in Mr. Figueroa's handwriting that read: "Hector...Regarding your conversation with Amer. Tell him the president agrees with what was discussed."

He was apparently referring to Amer Lohdi, a BCCI executive who visited Peru several times in 1985 and 1986.

Two weeks after the telex was sent, the central bank deposited its first funds in BCCI's Panama City branch.

Ten days afterwards, a $450,000 transfer in Mr. Neyra and Mr. Figueroa's name was placed into a coded account in the Swiss Bank Overseas Panama branch.

Mr. García has denied knowing about a bribe and said he never met BCCI executives.

4 Rivals Interested In Carrier

Philippine Air Lures Foreigners

Reuters

MANILA — Four major foreign airlines and several creditor banks are interested in taking stakes in the state-owned Philippine Airlines when it is sold at auction later this year, PAL officials said Sunday.

The carrier is worth $500 million to $550 million, according to a study by J.P. Morgan & Co., which valued the airline for the government before the Gulf war.

A PAL official, who did not wish to be identified, named the the airlines as Northwest Airlines of the United States, British Airways, All Nippon Airways and Japan Air Lines.

He said Northwest and a number of creditor banks wanted to join a consortium being organized by a local bank, while British Airways has been independently studying PAL's viability.

British Airways executives visited Manila last month to inspect the airline's fleet and its operations.

The Sultan of Brunei also expressed interest in the airline during a visit to Manila last month, PAL officials said.

The Philippine government has cleared the way for the privatization by agreeing to take over the airline's foreign debts of $520 million.

PAL is among hundreds of state assets being sold to the public by President Corazon C. Aquino's government.

Several commercial creditors of the company and the government will join the bidding for 800 million PAL shares, intending to convert debt to equity, the official added. He did not name the banks.

"They would no longer be holding high-risk loans but assets, and their possible losses from holding on to these loan portfolios over time would be less, or none at all," he said.

The Philippine government signed an agreement last week to assume PAL's $520 million foreign debt by the end of this month in an effort to make the airline a more attractive investment and hasten its privatization.

About $400 million of these loans had been restructured earlier by the government.

In return, PAL will turn over to the government assets of 800 million shares, representing 80 percent of total capital stock, and the right to sell them.

The auction, to be held within 120 days from Sept. 30, will allow foreigners to take up half of the total share offer or an aggregate of 400 million shares.

No amount has been set for the share offer.

The airline's privatization had been planned for last year but its huge foreign debt had put off prospective buyers.

■ Garuda to Buy 21 Planes

The national carrier Garuda Indonesia has won government approval to spend $3.8 billion on 21 new planes, its chief executive officer said Saturday, Agence France-Presse reported from Jakarta.

Muhammad Suparno said the airline planned to buy eight Boeing 737s, 10 Airbus A300-600s and three McDonnell Douglas MD-11s, with delivery beginning this year.

The government last week clamped down on new offshore commercial borrowings by state companies and the private sector for any projects in which the government has a stake, seeking to curb the growth of the country's foreign debt, which has reached $66 billion.

U.S. Reviews Statements by Gutfreund

By Stephen Labaton

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Federal officials are investigating whether John H. Gutfreund, the former chairman of Salomon Brothers Inc., violated a federal criminal law by misleading a senior Treasury official in June about the firm's improper bidding practices for Treasury securities, government officials said.

Mr. Gutfreund met June 10 in Washington with Robert R. Glauber, a Treasury undersecretary and the third-ranking official at the department, to discuss a May 22 auction of two-year Treasury notes. The firm has acknowledged that its bond traders sought to corner that market.

According to accounts of the half-hour meeting by some government officials, Mr. Gutfreund requested the meeting and assured Mr. Glauber and other officials present that there was nothing improper about the May bid, but that it was routine. Mr. Gutfreund also apparently did not disclose that he had known since April that Salomon Brothers had violated bidding rules in a February auction. Government officials said Mr. Gutfreund had not been asked about other auctions.

A few days before the meeting, a Treasury official had referred the matter to the Securities and Exchange Commission, but did not inform Mr. Gutfreund.

"We're examining the meeting very closely to see whether he misled Treasury," said an official Friday who insisted on not being identified. "The June meeting is a pivotal event in this case."

Aaron Marcu, a lawyer representing Gutfreund, declined to comment about the investigation or the June meeting.

The disclosure by officials comes a day after the Salomon Brothers board voted to sever all ties with Mr. Gutfreund and three other senior executives caught up in the scandal who resigned from the company last month. The company decided to suspend all compensation, severance and legal expenses of Mr. Gutfreund; Thomas W. Strauss, the former president; John W. Meriwether, a former vice chairman, and Donald M. Feuerstein, the former general counsel.

Investigators are considering whether Mr. Gutfreund at the June meeting violated Section 1001 of Title 18 of the U.S. Code, which makes it a crime to make false statements in any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States knowingly and willfully. A violation of the statute is punishable by a fine of up to $10,000 and a prison sentence of up to five years.

If he is charged with such a violation, lawyers involved in the case said, Mr. Gutfreund will probably contend he did not intentionally mislead the government because he did not know the extent of the firm's violations until weeks later, after an investigation by the company's outside law firm, Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz.

That defense may be difficult, however, because Mr. Gutfreund was known to have watched bond auctions at Salomon closely and maintained a dominating presence on its trading floor.

A few days after the June meeting, Mr. Glauber ducked a question from a congressional panel about the May auction, saying that his main concern was not with improper bidding, but with the rule that forbids companies to acquire more than 35 percent of an issue. Salomon has admitted that it and its clients acquired 86 percent of the $12.26 billion of notes sold at the auction.

Another official at the Senate hearing, a Federal Reserve Board governor, John P. LaWare, told senators that the government had "not been able to discern anything illegal."

"While this particular experience, the extent of concentration here was not typical, it was not that unusual," Mr. LaWare said.

With Demand So Strong, Why Not Open Auctions?

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The federal government has always depended upon rich and powerful men to help it make ends meet.

For two centuries, the plutocratic assistance has been provided by the likes of John Jacob Astor and J.P. Morgan and Jay Cooke, the banker and abolitionist who helped finance the Civil War.

Today, the rich men on whom the government relies are the executives of the 39 firms known as "primary dealers," the firms through which the Federal Reserve Bank of New York buys and sells Treasury securities.

Some critics ask why auction bids should be channeled through this club at all.

In the distant past, said Richard Sylla, an economic historian at New York University, the government turned to tycoons to sell its debt because it could not find buyers otherwise. But the lesson of the current Salomon Brothers Inc. case is that demand for Treasury securities debt is so strong today that people are breaking the rules to buy more of them.

Mitsotakis Sets Lean Year for Greece

Reuters

ATHENS — Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis vowed on Sunday to toughen his economic austerity plan in the next year regardless of the political risk.

"We will be as unpopular as we have to be," he said at a news conference.

Mr. Mitsotakis, who formed the first conservative government in nine years after elections in April 1990, said his measures so far had made some progress but had failed to cut big budget deficits.

The only bright spot he could single out was to declare that Greece's crippling inflation was under control. The inflation rate fell to 17.4 percent in August, compared with 21.9 percent a year ago. It remains the highest by far in the European Community, thwarting EC plans for monetary union.

In a policy speech at the Salonika Trade Fair on Saturday, Mr. Mitsotakis warned Greeks to prepare for a full year of hardship, saying the first signs of economic recovery would be felt only late in 1992.

"I must sound the alarm. The crisis we are facing has many aspects, runs very deep and the margin of time at our disposal is narrowing dangerously," he said.

Mr. Mitsotakis, who is under fire from an increasing number of critics in his own party as well as the opposition Socialists, repeated on Sunday that he had no intention of calling an early election or resigning.

"This is a four-year government, and it needs four years to complete its program," he said. There had been rumors that Mr. Mitsotakis was planning a surprise election later this year after two ministers resigned to protest his economic policies and his leadership.

Mr. Mitsotakis was forced to reshuffle his cabinet in August because of charges of nepotism and family control of state policy. His daughter, Dora Bakoyannis, was stripped of her post as undersecretary to the prime minister.

In his Salonika speech, he vowed to step up a fight against tax evasion in Greece's underground economy, estimated to equal more than 35 percent of the country's annual $55 billion gross domestic product.

He pledged more cuts in social security and pension benefits. He also foreshadowed layoffs by saying that state companies, including Olympic Airways, would be sold to the private sector in 1992.

The Hellenic Telecommunications Organization and the Public Power Corp. would also be up for sale in 1992, he said, and should add needed revenue to the state budget.

The government's stated priority is to reduce the budget deficit, but little impact has been made so far on reducing annual shortfalls of more than $14 billion.

Mr. Mitsotakis acknowledged the target of cutting the budget deficit to 16.6 percent of GDP in 1991 from 20.1 percent in 1990 was unlikely to be met and that this was a leading factor his decision to intensify his austerity plan.

"The forthcoming year will be a difficult and a critical one," he said, chiding Greeks for living beyond their means.

Japan Companies Win Big In Taiwan Contract Bidding

Agence France-Presse

TAIPEI — Japanese firms have won the majority of contracts under Taiwan's six-year construction plan, despite efforts by the Taiwan government to discourage them from bidding for some projects, a cabinet report said Sunday.

"Japan has in the past six months won 55.8 percent of the contracts for our six-year projects open for foreign firms, way ahead of the United States and European countries," according to the cabinet work report.

Taiwan had opened $1.44 billion worth of projects to foreign firms — merely a fraction of the entire $303 billion plan.

The report said Japanese firms won $800 million worth of contracts during the first six months this year, or 55.8 percent of the projects available to foreigners.

That was two times more than the $370.2 million worth taken by American firms.

Europe came behind with a total of $209.7 million worth of contracts. Countries involved included Hungary, France and Germany.

Cabinet officials said that to reduce dependence on Japan, the government has restricted Tokyo from joining certain projects here.

■ Taiwan Frees Gold Trade

Taiwan will allow the free trade of gold after a more than four-decade ban on exports of the precious metal, finance officials said Sunday, Agence France-Presse reported from Taipei.

Chen Mu-tsai, director of monetary affairs in the Finance Ministry, said free gold trade would be allowed in Taiwan's gold market next month, as soon as the cabinet approves the ministry's decision.

Another finance official noted that the liberalization could help in Taiwan's bid to rejoin the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

GM to End Daewoo Venture

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — General Motors Corp. plans to dissolve its 50-50 joint venture with Daewoo Corp. of South Korea and is seeking a new partner here, the domestic Yonhap news agency reported.

The agency quoted a government source as saying the U.S. carmaker had informed the government that it would split with Daewoo.

GM cited dissatisfaction with Daewoo's management style and lost production from labor disputes as reasons for the break up, Yonhap quoted the government official as saying.

A Daewoo executive said the company had not received word from GM concerning the break-up, Yonhap said, but quoted him as adding: "As far as I am concerned, the top management of Daewoo is considering taking over all the stake held by General Motors."

The Economic Daily newspaper said GM asked the government to arrange a partnership with Ssangyong Motors. *(Reuters, AFP)*

■ Chrysler-Mitsubishi Split

The financially ailing Chrysler Corp. has asked Mitsubishi Motors to buy back its 10.99 stake in the Japanese auto-maker and Mitsubishi has agreed, United Press International reported from Tokyo.

The Japan Times newspaper quoted automobile industry sources as saying that sales ties and other links would be maintained. Chrysler's stake in Mitsubishi is worth about $550 million.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Sept. 6

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.956	3.3165	1.1264				Not Available				
Brussels	35.0975	60.6125	20.581	6.0585	2.7416 *	18.277	—	23.44	0.2626	31.185	33.025*
Frankfurt	1.7374	2.944	—	0.2943	0.1341 *	0.8879	4.859 *	1.1383	1.2765 *	1.522	1.404 *
London (a)	1.695	—	2.9438	9.9733	2,194.80	3.3153	60.58	2.5868	228.88	1.937	182.10
Madrid	108.346	183.433	62.343	18.351	8.36 *	55.352	3.0291	70.567	79.447 *	94.911	—
Milan	1,295.70	2,194.40	745.70	219.51	—	662.12	36.232	849.80	9.532	1,135.40	11.967
New York (b)	—	1.7185 a	1.7155	5.8275	1,280.10	1.932	35.205	1.5065	135.42	1.1383	106.85
Paris	5.901	10.00	3.3975	—	0.4557 *	3.0146	0.1651	3.8671	4.337 *	5.174	5.4505*
Tokyo	135.30	230.11	78.11	23.00	0.1047	69.38	3.7975	88.90	—	119.57	1.2540
Toronto	1.1383	1.9578	0.6641	0.1955	0.89 *	0.5896	3.187 *	0.7582	0.8395 *	—	1.052 *
Zurich	1.5065	2.5872	0.8799	0.2591	0.1161 *	0.7803	4.3791 *	—	1.1221 *	1.3411	1.4128*
1 ECU	1.183	0.6981	2.054	6.9776	1,531.91	2.3134	42.2776	1.8044	161.776	1.3492	128.049
1 SDR	1.3383	0.7904	2.3269	7.903	1,735.33	2.6191	47.5756	2.0444	181.94	1.5285	144.971

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York closing rates and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.

a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	9738.0	Greek drac.	191.72	Mex. peso	3047.01	S. Afr. rand	2.8604
Austral. $	1.2731	Hong Kong $	7.7555	N. Zealand $	1.7286	Soviet ruble*	0.5973
Austr. schil.	12.34	Indian rupee	25.84	Norw. krone	6.786	Swed. krona	6.3035
Brazil cruz.	383.15	Indo. rupiah	1962.32	Phil. peso	26.46	Taiwan $	26.33
Chinese yuan*	5.3728	Irish £	0.6498	Port. escudo	148.65	Thai baht	25.68
Danish krone	6.7025	Israeli shek.	2.2732	Saudi riyal	3.7502	Turkish lira	4578.75
Egypt. pound	3.3078	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2911	Sing. $	1.718	UAE dirham	3.672
Fin. markka	4.2425	Malay. ringg.	2.779	S. Kor. won	740.10	Venez. boliv.	59.44

New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6894	1.6826	1.6774	Canadian dollar	1.1425	1.1455	1.1480
Deutsche mark	1.7385	1.7440	1.7534	Japanese yen	136.23	136.34	136.44
Swiss franc	1.5249	1.5280	1.5309				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

	Sept. 6	Aug. 30	Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	3,011.63	3,043.60	−1.05 %
DJ Util.	206.25	208.25	−0.96 %
DJ Trans.	1,174.72	1,212.27	−3.10 %
S & P 100	367.44	373.49	−1.57 %
S & P 500	389.10	395.43	−1.60 %
S & P Ind	462.08	470.56	−1.80 %
NYSE Cp	213.51	216.69	−1.47 %
Britain			
FTSE 100	2,667.40	2,645.70	+0.82 %
F T 30	2,093.50	2,075.20	+0.88 %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	22,693.	22,336.	+1.60 %
Germany			
DAX	1,646.18	1,650.50	−0.26 %
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	3,970.91	3,998.26	−0.68 %
World			
MSCIP	504.10	502.70	+0.28 %

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

	Sept. 6	Aug. 30
United States		
Discount rate	5½	5½
Prime rate	8½	8½
Federal funds rate	5 7/16	5⅝
Japan		
Discount	5½	5½
Call money	7 5/32	7 15/32
3-month interbank	6 13/16	7 5/32
Germany		
Lombard	9¾	9¾
Call money	9.10	8.95
3-month interbank	9.20	9¼
Britain		
Bank base rate	11.00	11.00
Call money	10½	11 1/16
3-month interbank	10 5/16	10 27/32

Gold	Sept. 6	Aug. 30	Ch'ge
London p.m. fix.$	348.05	347.40	+0.19 %

EUROPHENIX MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A.

10A, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg

Notice to shareholders

The Board of Directors of Europhenix Management Company S.A. has decided to change the day of calculation of the net asset value from the 10th October, 1991.

The net asset value will be calculated, in accordance with point 8 of the Prospectus, on Monday instead of Wednesday, on basis of the Friday closing prices.

The Prospectus dated January, 1990 and the Addendum dated August, 1991 can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company, 10A, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

For the Board of Directors,

INTERNATIONAL BusinessWeek

This week's topics:

- Eastern Europe Race West
- Japan Shifts To Slow Gear
- Global Information Highways
- 3M's Plans For A Rebound
- The Lawsuits Against Salomon

Now available at your newsstand!

BusinessWeek International

14, av d'Ouchy, CH-1006 Lausanne Tel. 41-21-617-4411

For subscriptions call Hong Kong (852) 523-2939 or (toll-free) France 1905908514, UK 0800289137, Germany 0130811197, Switzerland 046054863

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

Ford Motor Company

10 1/2% Notes due August 1, 1993

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of August 1, 1985 (the "Fiscal Agency Agreement") between Ford Motor Company (the "Company"), and the Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association) as Fiscal Agent and Paying Agent (the "Fiscal Agent"), all the above-mentioned Notes (the "Notes") will be redeemed on October 15, 1991 (the "Redemption Date") at the price of 100% of their principal amount plus interest accrued thereon to the Redemption Date. Payment will be made upon presentation and surrender of the Notes at the below-listed paying agencies together with all appurtenant coupons, if any, maturing subsequent to the Redemption Date. The amount of any missing unmatured coupons will be deducted from the sum otherwise due for payment. Interest on the Notes shall cease to accrue from and after the Redemption Date. The Company has elected to redeem the Notes to be redeemed and all conditions precedent to such redemption set forth in Paragraph 5(a) of the Definitive Notes have occurred. (Paragraph 5(a) of the Notes provides in relevant part that the Company may, at its option, redeem the Notes on or after August 1, 1991, upon such notices as have been provided for under the terms of the Fiscal Agency Agreement and the Notes). On and after the Redemption Date, the sole right of the holders of the Notes shall be to receive payment at the redemption price (including payment for a missing coupon in respect of which a deduction shall have been made from the redemption price as aforesaid) together with accrued interest to the Redemption Date.

Payment will be made at any of the following paying agencies listed below.

The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association) London Branch, Woolgate House, Coleman Street, London EC2P, 2HD, England

Nederlandse Creditbank N.V., Herengracht 458, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A., Avenue Marnix 24, 1050 Brussels, Belgium

Société Générale, 29 Boulevard Haussman, Paris, France 75009

Chase Manhattan Bank (Switzerland), Genferstrasse 24, Postfach 162, 8027 Zurich, Switzerland

Chase Manhattan Bank (Luxembourg) S.A., 5 Rue Plaetis, L-2338, Luxembourg–Grund

Berliner Handels-und Frankfurter Bank, 10 Bockenheimer Landstrasse, Frankfurt, West Germany

Payment pursuant to the presentation of the Notes for redemption made by transfer to a United States dollar account maintained by the payee with a bank in the United States, may be subject to reporting to the United States Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and to backup withholding of 20% of the gross proceeds (including premium, if applicable) if a payee fails to provide a paying agent with an executed IRS Form W-8 in the case on a non-U.S. person or an executed IRS Form W-9 in the case of a U.S. person. Those holders who are required to provide their accurate Taxpayer Identification Number and who fail to do so may also be subject to an IRS penalty of U.S. $50. Accordingly, please provide all appropriate certification when presenting the Notes for payment.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

By: THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK (National Association), as Fiscal Agent

Dated: September 5, 1991

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions, and other factors. Sept. 6

Canadian Dollars

Short Term

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
ABB Fin Inc	11½	92	101⅛	10.11	+114
AKZO	11	91	99¾	14.61	+606
Asik-Cger	10½	91	99¾	12.67	+611
Austri Control	10¾	92	100	10.22	+145
Austri Sparkas	9¾	92	99¼	10.52	+181
Avco Fin Serv	11¼	92	101½	9.89	+103
Avco Fin Serv	10¾	92	99	11.22	+225
BNP	10¾	91	99¾	10.89	1037
BNP	11⅛	92	100½	8.95	+36
Bayerinhyp Fin	10⅝	92	99¾	10.28	+137
Bell Canada En	10	92	100¼	9.23	+61
Berliner Bk	10¼	91	99⅞	10.72	+216
Bhf-Bk Fin	10⅝	92	100	10.28	+143
Bk Montr Realt	10⅝	92	100	10.41	+149
Bk Tokyo	10⅝	92	100¾	9.59	+97
Bq Intl Lux	11	92	99⅞	11.76	+283
Brit Columb	12¼	91	100⅝	9.69	+113
CBA	9½	92	99¾	10.97	+239
CCJ Quebec	10	91	99¾	11.21	+265
CEPME	10	91	99¾	14.06	+592
CIBC	11¼	91	100¼	9.81	+105
CIBC	9	92	97¾	12.52	+388
CIBC (Sing)	10⅝	91	99⅝	11.53	+297
Canada Trust	9¾	92	99	11.94	+336
Cera Invest	10¾	91	99½	12.99	+443
Chrysler	12⅝	92	94	21.11	1269
Cie Bancaire	12	92	100	11.28	+286
Commerzbank	9¾	92	99¼	10.49	+187
Commerzbank	10⅛	92	100	9.95	+106
Council Europe	11⅛	92	102½	9.05	+25
Creditanst	9¾	91	99¾	10.52	+196
Cregem Fin	12	92	85¾	31.06	2233
Dai-Ichi Kb	9½	92	97¾	12.10	+343
Denmark	9¾	92	99	11.07	+247
Deut Bk	9¾	92	98½	11.40	+273
Deut Giro-Dkb	10⅛	92	99	11.17	+242
EIB	12⅛	91	100¼	9.80	+104
EIB	9½	91	99⅞	9.43	+107
FBDB	10¾	91	99¾	9.42	+85
FBDB	11½	92	100¾	9.73	+113
FBDB	11⅛	92	101¼	8.33	-29
FBDB	9¾	92	99	10.78	+216
FBDB x/w	10¼	91	99¾	10.16	+160
Farm Credit	9	91	99⅛	13.21	+466
Farm Credit	10	92	99	10.54	+158
First Austrian	9⅝	91	99	19.06	1050
Ford Cred Can	11⅛	92	100½	10.60	+173
Ford Cred Can	10⅞	92	100	10.65	+184
Ford Cred Can	10	92	100.007	9.58	+96
Ford Cred Can	9	92	98¼	12.88	+428
Ford Motor Cr	11⅛	92	100	10.22	+142
Ford Motor Cr	11¼	92	100½	10.40	+178
Gen Ele Cap	11¾	92	101¾	10.09	+128
Gen Motors	9¾	91	98¾	13.15	+459
GM Canada	9¼	91	98½	14.09	+552
Genelcan x/w	10½	92	99½	10.71	+185
GMAC	10½	91	99½	11.68	+312
GMAC	8½	92	96¼	12.09	+326
GMAC	9¾	92	97¾	12.34	+372
GMAC Can	9⅝	91	98¾	21.77	2322
GMAC Can	10⅝	92	99	10.91	+195
Household Fin	10	92	98¾	14.48	+590
IBM Can	9½	92	98	11.79	+311
Interfin Cred	10	91	99½	20.95	1241
Itt Fin	10	92	98¼	12.19	+357
John Labatt	9½	92	98¼	13.57	+498
KB Hima	12	92	100½	9.70	+130
Kellogg Cda	9	92	98½	12.59	+400
Kredietbank	10¼	92	99½	11.00	+218
Lb Rhein-Pfalz	9¾	91	99	21.28	1272
Lb Rhein-Pfalz	11	92	101¼	6.71	+9
Lb Rhein-Pfalz	11	92	99	11.95	+323
Loblaw	11½	92	100¼	10.88	+208
Marubeni	11	92	99¼	11.71	+310
Mcdonalds	8½	92	97¼	12.43	+381
Mitsui Fin 2	8⅝	92	97	12.79	+417
Montreal City	12¼	91	100¾	7.82	-74
Montreal City	10	92	98	12.35	+370
Montreal Tsico	10	91	99½	12.35	+478
Montreal Tsico	8½	92	97	12.95	+433
NIB	10	92	100¼	9.02	+28
Nat Bk Mort	9½	91	98¾	13.24	+467
Nip T&T	9¾	91	99½	11.97	+341
Nip T&T	11⅛	92	101½	10.02	+112
Norddeut Ldbk	10⅛	92	99	10.84	+192
Olymp & York	11½	92	98¾	21.28	1240
Pernod Ricard	10⅝	91	99¾	11.54	+298
Proct Gamble	11	92	100⅝	10.10	+177
Prov Alberta	10	92	100½	9.04	+36
RBC	9	92	98	12.70	+410
Royal Trustco	10¼	92	97	13.87	+520
Royal Trustco	9¾	92	96¼	14.22	+560
SEK	12⅛	92	102⅝	9.34	+83
Sallie Mae Sep	9¾	91	99¾	15.23	+670
Sears	10¾	92	98	12.50	+369
Shell Canada	11½	92	101	10.22	+134
Shell Canada	11¼	92	100	10.97	+222
Skandi Enskild	10¾	91	99¾	10.71	+213
Skandi Enskild	11¼	92	100	10.30	+170
Southland	12	92	55	n.a.	
St Bk Sth Aust	10⅝	91	99¾	13.78	+523
St Bk Victoria	11	92	99¾	10.90	+228
Sumit Bank	9¾	92	97¾	12.71	+362
Svenska Hdbk	12⅛	92	100	10.67	+210
Tor-Dom Bk	11	92	100	10.36	+174
Tor-Dom Bk	11¼	92	98	14.11	+751
TorDom Caym	11½	91	100½	8.19	-37
TorDom Caym	10⅝	92	100	9.25	+52
Tor-Dom Mtg	9⅝	91	99¾	18.50	+994
Toyota Credit	11⅛	92	100½	10.14	+152
Vereins & West	11⅛	91	101⅛	-8.09	-665
Victorian PA	8½	92	97¼	12.87	+425
Vienna	11¼	92	99¾	11.15	+227
Winnipeg	12¾	91	100¼	6.90	-165
Winnipeg	9	92	98¼	12.26	+365
World Bank	9⅝	91	99¾	11.15	+259
World Bk	12⅛	91	101	-4.64	-320
World Bk	12⅛	91	101	3.69	-487
Xerox Canada	11⅝	92	99½	11.58	+273

Governments/Supranationals

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
AIDC	10⅛	93	99¾	10.24	+104
Alberta Prov	10⅛	94	102¼	9.82	+51
Asfinag	10⅛	01	98⅛	10.30	+43
Austri Control	10⅛	99	99⅛	10.81	+87
Austri Control	11	94	101.050	9.52	+22
Austri Control	11¾	95	105⅜	9.95	+50
Austri Control	9	97	93⅝	10.52	+86
Austri Control	10¾	99	100½	10.14	+32
Austri Post	10⅝	01	102⅝	10.26	+48
BC Province	9¾	96	95⅛	10.57	+101
BFCE	10	94	99½	10.19	+88
Bergen City	9⅝	93	97	11.79	+259
Bergen City	8⅝	94	93	11.87	+260
Brit Columb	9⅝	93	99⅝	9.25	+13
Brit Columb	12	93	103½	10.12	+87
Brit Columb	10	96	99⅜	10.06	+49
Brit Columb	9⅝	01	91⅛	10.77	+40
Brit Columb	10⅝	01	102½	10.36	+50
CNT	9½	94	98⅜	10.08	+64
Canada	n.a.	01	37⅛	10.79	+32
Cr Local	11½	93	103⅝	7.40	+39
Cr Suisse	n.a.	00	43½	10.42	+38
ECSC	10	95	99⅝	10.11	+87
EDC	9⅝	93	99⅜	9.48	+28
EDC	n.a.	96	64	10.56	+103
EDF	10⅝	95	99⅝	10.30	+89
EDF	9⅝	99	98⅝	10.81	+18
EIB	12	95	105	10.27	+86
EIB	9	96	94	10.51	+87
EIB	9	96	94⅝	10.43	+86
EIB	10⅝	98	97½	10.65	+89
EIB	10⅝	99	100⅝	10.06	+23
EIB	11⅛	01	105⅜	10.35	+49
Edmonton	9⅝	08	98⅛	10.77	+157
Eksportfinans	10⅝	96	102⅝	9.98	+41
Eldorado Nucle	11⅝	93	102⅝	9.57	+37
Elec Pwr Dev	10⅝	01	108½	10.29	+42
Eurofima	10⅝	96	99⅛	10.55	+72
Eurofima	10⅝	01	102½	10.32	+45
Exportfin	10⅝	94	101¼	9.61	+29
Exportfin	10¼	94	101	10.22	+89
FBDB	8⅝	93	97¼	10.16	+86
FBDB	10½	93	100⅝	10.13	+93
Farm Credit	12¼	93	102⅝	10.19	+89
Ferrovie Stato	10⅝	93	100¼	10.08	+85
Fin Exp Cr	11⅛	93	102	9.43	+36
Fin Exp Cr	13⅛	93	105⅝	9.59	+39
Fin Exp Cr	10¼	96	100⅝	10.08	+47
Fin Exp Cr	n.a.	97	58½	10.55	+98
Fin Export Cr	10½	95	101	9.74	+35
Gaz De Fra	11⅛	95	102½	10.09	+89
Global Ontario	10	01	98⅝	10.45	+58
Hamilton Went	10⅝	04	96⅜	11.47	+213
IADB	10⅝	96	101⅛	10.84	+43
Jap Dev Bk	12⅛	95	106⅝	9.93	+50
Manitoba	9⅝	98	99¼	10.68	+148
Metro Toronto	13	94	106¼	10.34	+101
Metro Toronto	10⅛	95	98	11.02	+159
Metro Toronto	8⅝	97	91⅝	10.75	+189
Metro Toronto	11	99	98	11.38	+156
Montreal City	10	93	98⅜	10.61	+148
Montreal City	11⅛	93	100⅜	10.63	+153
Montreal City	10⅛	94	99	11.35	+185
Montreal City	11½	95	101½	10.95	+153
Montreal City	10½	95	98⅝	10.97	+156
Montreal City	11	96	98⅜	11.04	+153
Montreal City	9	97	91⅛	11.20	+154
N Brunswick	10¼	96	99¾	10.22	+46
N Brunswick	11⅛	95	102½	10.74	+132
N Brunswick	12	93	103⅝	10.64	+138
N Brunswick	10⅝	98	100⅜	10.30	+57
N Brunswick	9¾	98	91½	11.09	+132
N Brunswick	10⅝	01	100⅛	10.59	+73
New Zealand	10½	95	99	10.80	+139
Newfoundland	9½	07	85¼	11.57	+157
Nova Scotia	11⅛	95	102¼	10.75	+139
Ontario Prov	10⅝	98	101⅛	10.37	+58
Ontario Hydro	10⅝	96	100⅜	10.19	+49
Ontario Hydro	10⅝	99	102¼	10.43	+61
Ontario Prov	10⅝	96	100	10.00	+46
Ontario Prov	10	96	99½	10.15	+53
Ontario Prov	10⅛	98	99½	10.33	+57
Ottawa-Carlton	12½	94	106	10.19	+85
Ottawa-Carlton	9⅝	98	94	10.65	+88
Ottawa-Carlton	10⅝	01	98⅝	10.66	+79
Prov Alberta	10⅝	96	101⅛	10.08	+56
Que Hy Glob	10⅝	01	102⅛	10.69	+82
Quebec City	10⅛	94	99½	10.93	+160
Quebec City	9⅝	96	94⅝	11.10	+155
Quebec City	9	97	91	11.24	+157
Quebec Hy	9⅝	96	95	10.40	+101
Quebec Hydro	12⅛	95	101⅛	10.42	+122
Quebec Hydro	11	95	100⅛	10.74	+138
Quebec Hydro	10⅛	95	98½	10.73	+132
Quebec Hydro	9	97	91⅝	10.70	+102
Quebec Hydro	11	99	102⅛	10.55	+73
Quebec Hydro	10⅛	01	97⅝	10.62	+76
Quebec Hydro	9½	01	92⅝	11.18	+132
Quebec Prov	12	95	103⅛	10.65	+130
Quebec Prov	10⅝	96	100	10.25	+71
Quebec Prov	9	97	93⅛	10.69	+104
Quebec Prov	10⅛	98	98⅝	10.43	+62
Quebec Prov	11⅛	00	104⅝	10.69	+83
Quebec Trans	9¾	93	97	11.88	+268
Quebec Water	10¼	96	97¾	11.92	+131
SEK	n.a.	95	69⅝	10.27	+87
SEK	n.a.	96	44⅛	10.69	+86
SEK Corp	10¼	96	101	9.93	+39
Saskatchewan	10⅝	93	100¾	9.88	+46
Saskatchewan	10	94	99½	9.91	+62
Saskatchewan	10½	94	101⅛	9.90	+44
Stockholm	10¼	96	100⅞	10.07	+48
Sweden	9⅝	93	99⅛	10.02	+82
Sweden	10⅝	98	102⅛	10.02	+24
Univ of Quebec	10	93	96⅝	11.66	+243
Vancouver	11⅛	95	103	10.70	+133
Vancouver	10⅝	01	100⅛	10.59	+72
Vienna	9⅝	93	97⅝	10.98	+178
Ville De Montr	11⅛	96	101⅛	10.84	+131
Westlb Intl	n.a.	94	76	10.56	+127
Westlb Intl	n.a.	96	63	10.97	+146
Winnipeg	10⅛	93	100	10.20	+68
World Bank	9	96	94½	10.47	+86
World Bk	10⅛	93	100	10.08	+86
World Bk	11½	95	105⅝	9.74	+25
World Bk	13⅛	95	105⅝	9.94	+53
World Bk	n.a.	96	62⅛	10.57	+108
World Bk	10⅛	99	97	10.70	+87
World Bk Oct	11	94	102	10.20	+86
World Bk Bear	9	96	94½	10.47	+84

Banks

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
Abbey Natl	10⅝	93	100½	10.24	+104
Abbey Natl	10¼	94	99¾	10.34	+103
Amex	9	94	97	10.33	+106
Amex Cred	11¼	93	102½	10.32	+111
BNP	10⅝	94	101	9.71	+39
Barclays	10⅛	93	100	10.19	+99
Bayer Ldbk	10⅝	93	100¼	10.32	+108
Berliner Bk	10¼	93	100	10.24	+104
Bk Hand & Ind	10⅝	94	100⅝	10.20	+94
Bk Nova Scotia	9⅝	97	94½	11.02	+136
Bk Tokyo	8½	94	95⅜	10.39	+111
Bk Tokyo	10⅛	95	101	10.55	+110
Bq Generale	10	93	99⅝	10.10	+90
CCF	10⅛	94	100⅝	9.76	+47
CCF	10⅛	94	100¾	9.75	+46
CIBC Sing	11⅛	94	103	10.33	+105
CNCA	12⅝	93	104⅜	9.49	+49
CNCA	10½	96	101	10.22	+42
Can Trustco	10⅝	93	99	10.74	+154
Cie Bancaire	10⅝	94	100¾	10.01	+71
Cie Bancaire	10¼	94	99⅝	10.32	+103
Cr Local	10⅝	95	97½	10.26	+86
Cr Lyonnais	13⅛	93	105	10.27	+107
Cr Lyonnais	10⅛	96	100½	10.22	+43
Creditanst	10⅛	93	100	10.21	+99
Creditanst	10⅝	94	100	10.25	+102
DG Intl	9½	93	98⅝	10.33	+113
Deut Bk	9⅝	93	99⅛	10.22	+102
Deut Bk	9½	93	98½	10.22	+98
Deut Bk	9	94	97⅛	10.24	+98
Deut Bk	11½	95	103½	10.34	+90
Deut Bk Fin	10¼	97	100⅝	10.06	+22
Deut Bk Fin	10⅛	01	100⅝	10.09	+22
Dresdner Fin	10⅛	92	99⅝	10.22	+102
Genfinance	10⅝	93	100	10.33	+111
Genoss Zentrbk	9⅝	93	99	10.21	+101
Indust Kred Bk	9	94	96	10.41	+154
Interfin Cred	11½	94	102⅛	10.42	+114
KFW Intl Fin	11⅛	95	105⅛	10.08	+63
Kfw Intl Fin	10	01	98⅛	10.29	+43
LTCB	11⅛	94	100⅜	10.28	+100
Lb Schles-Hols	10⅛	93	100⅛	10.21	+111
Lb Schles-Hols	10⅛	93	99⅝	10.23	+103
Montreal Tsico	10⅛	93	100⅛	10.44	+121
Montreal Tsico	10⅝	93	100½	10.29	+119
Montreal Tsico	10	93	97⅝	10.25	+185
Montreal Tsico	11	93	101	10.42	+128
Montreal Tsico	11⅛	94	101½	10.89	+161
Montreal Tsico	11⅛	94	101	10.76	+147
Montreal Tsico	10⅛	98	97⅝	11.28	+153
Morgan JP	13	93	105⅝	9.52	+82
Natl Nederland	10⅛	94	101⅛	9.76	+50
Nip Credit	9⅝	94	97⅝	10.36	+110
OLB	9⅝	93	99	10.25	+105
RBC	11⅛	93	101	10.04	+103
RBC	10⅛	94	100⅝	10.43	+109
Royal Trustco	10⅝	93	101	10.29	+106
Royal Trustco	9⅝	93	98⅝	10.89	+169
Royal Trustco	10⅝	94	99	10.78	+146
Royal Trustco	10⅝	94	100	10.85	+151
Royal Tst Mort	10⅝	94	101	10.33	+107
SBC Cay	11½	93	102⅛	10.14	+91
Scotia Mort	10¼	93	99⅝	10.49	+129
Soc Gen	10⅝	95	100⅛	10.00	+57
St Bk Sth Aust	10	95	98½	10.48	+110
Tor-Dom Bk	10	95	98½	10.46	+109
Tor-Dom Bk	10	94	102⅛	10.05	+76
UBS Fin	10	94	99⅝	10.30	+98
Westlb Fin	9⅝	93	99	10.27	+107

Corporates

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
Abb Fin	10⅝	94	100½	9.84	+57
Alberta Nat Gs	10⅝	93	98¾	11.07	+185
Amer Hospital	12⅝	94	97½	13.48	+420
Avco Fin	11	93	99⅝	11.14	+194
BC Telephone	12⅛	97	102⅛	11.86	+181
BP America	10⅝	98	100⅛	10.45	+40
BP America	10⅝	01	101½	10.62	+75
Basf	10	93	100¼	9.81	+61
Bce Inc	9⅝	93	99⅝	9.69	+49
Bell Conad Reg	9⅝	96	97¾	10.48	+91
[illegible]					

ECU Straights

[illegible]

Pound Sterling

[illegible]

Yen Straights

[illegible]

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Sept. 6.

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

[illegible]

NL— No initial sales load. t— Previous day's quote. r— Redemption charge may apply. x— Ex dividend.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Andrew S. Register

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Hyundai Motor	$ 50	1996	0.4375	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.3125%. Denominations $100,000. (IBJ Int'l.)
Woolwich Building Society	ECU 150	1996	0.15	100	—	Over 3-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.69. Noncallable. Fees 0.41%. (Sumitomo Finance Int'l.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Chubu Electric Power	$350	1998	8¼	99.66	99.70	Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. (UBS Phillips & Drew Securities.)
Cie Bancaire	$250	1995	7¾	101.41	—	Reoffered at 100.06. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Paribas Capital Markets.)
Daimler-Benz North America	$250	1998	8	100.40	99.80	Reoffered at 98.825. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets.)
Exxon Capital	$250	1998	8	101.139	99.56	Reoffered at 99.564. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
MBL Finance (Curaçao)	$100	2006	8¾	100	—	Callable at par from 2001. Fees 2¼%. (Mitsubishi Finance.)
Eurofima	DM 300	1996	8¾	102	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Dresdner Bank.)
ASFINAG	£100	2001	10⅝	99.55	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. (UBS Phillips & Drew Securities.)
European Investment Bank	£150	1997	10	98.761	—	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to £536.5 million. Fees 0.10%. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd.)
Finland	£200	1998	10⅝	99.77	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. (S.G. Warburg Securities.)
Skandia Capital	£100	1996	11	100	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. (S.G. Warburg Securities.)
Woolwich Building Society	£100	1996	11	102.01	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Hambros Bank.)
Crédit Local de France	FF 1,500	1996	9¼	99.50	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Crédit Lyonnais.)
Interfinance Crédit National	FF 500	2001	8.90	99½	—	Noncallable. Holders may elect to waive cash interest to receive payment in additional bonds. Total outstanding could rise to 1.08 billion francs. Fees 0.35%. (Société Générale.)
Deutsche Bank Finance (Curaçao)	ITL 200,000	1996	12	101⅛	99.95	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Deutsche Bank.)
Quebec Province	ITL 150,000	1996	12.20	101.60	99.70	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino.)
Eutelsat	ECU 75	1994	9¼	100.938	99.60	Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Nomura Int'l.)
National Bank of Hungary	ECU 200	1996	12	99⅛	—	Reoffered at 98.75. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
SNCF	ECU 200	2001	9⅝	101.85	102.00	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to 340 million ecus. Fees 0.325%. (Crédit Commercial de France.)
Banque Indosuez	C$ 125	1994	10	101.525	100.25	Reoffered at 100.375. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Ford Motor Credit	C$ 150	1994	10¼	100.925	99.73	Reoffered at 99.80. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
General Electric Capital	C$ 100	1996	10	100.175	—	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to $200 million. Fees 0.25%. (Woody Gundy.)
Ontario Province	C$ 750	1996	10	101.168	99.55	Reoffered at 99.543. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Osaka Gas	C$ 200	1996	10¼	101.17	99.65	Reoffered at 99.57. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Toyota Motor Credit	C$ 150	1995	9¾	100.95	99.65	Reoffered at 99.55. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Wood Gundy.)
Ebara	¥ 10,000	1998	7.20	101⅝	—	Reoffered at 100.10. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Yamaichi Int'l.)
Kobe Steel	¥ 20,000	1998	6.90	101⅜	—	Reoffered at 99.85. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Nomura Int'l.)
Kobe Steel	¥ 20,000	2000	6.90	101¾	—	Reoffered at 100.10. Noncallable. Fees 2%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Daiwa Europe.)
Kobe Steel	¥ 10,000	2001	6.90	101.80	—	Reoffered at 100.175. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe.)
NKK	¥ 20,000	1997	7	101⅝	—	Reoffered at 100.05. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe.)
NSK	¥ 30,000	2000	7.05	101.70	—	Reoffered at 100.10. Noncallable. Fees 2%. Denominations 10 million yen.
Equity-Linked						
Arabian Oil	$200	1995	4⅜	100	105.00	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Sept. 11. (Nikko Securities Europe manages the European tranche and Nomura Singapore manages the equally divided Asian tranche.)
Fuji Oil	$100	1995	4⅜	100	103.00	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Sept. 10. (Nomura Int'l.)
Matsushita Electric Works	$200	1995	4⅜	100	104.00	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 1,394 yen per share and at 137.65 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Yamaichi Int'l.)
Primo Meat Packers	DM 60	1995	6	100	102.25	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2%. (Commerzbank.)

Iraqi Oil Awaits UN Go-Ahead

Reuters

BAGHDAD — Iraq will be able to pump 1.18 million barrels of oil per day through pipelines across Turkey once the United Nations allows it to resume exports, the head of the country's Northern Petroleum Co. was quoted on Sunday as saying.

Ghazi Saber, director of the company, told the ruling Baath party newspaper, Al Thawra, that twin lines carrying oil across Turkey to export jetties in the Mediterranean would be restored to full capacity of around 1.5 million barrels per day by the end of March.

The United Nations imposed punitive sanctions against Iraq following its invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2 last year. Only basic food and medicines are exempt, but Iraq said it did not have the hard currency to meets its needs.

More than eight million barrels of oil are still in the 980-kilometer (600-mile) pipelines, and 12 tanks in Mediterranean port of Yumurtalik hold 1.58 million barrels of Iraqi oil, Turkey said Friday.

Mr. Saber said that the first stage of repairs had been carried out to pipelines linking northern and southern Iraqi oilfields and oil from the Basra refinery in southern Iraq had been flowing northward since July 25.

The Iraqi oil industry was badly damaged in the Gulf war, which ended late in February, and in the subsequent failed Shi'ite rebellion in southern Iraq.

Baghdad has rejected strings attached to a Security Council resolution, which approved its request to sell $1.6 billion worth of oil on condition Iraq did not have direct access to the proceeds. The United Nations said $700 million of the funds should go toward war reparations and UN costs.

Iraq says it needs all the money to meet basic food and medical needs.

Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar of the United Nations has suggested raising the ceiling to about $2.4 billion but with the conditions still attached.

Rate-Cut Outlook Fuels Bond Advance

United Press International

NEW YORK — The credit markets are awaiting a move by the Federal Reserve Board to lower U.S. interest rates, and those expectations helped bonds to rally late last week.

For the four-day trading week, shortened by the Labor Day holiday on Monday, the bellwether 30-year Treasury bond rose almost half a point, to 101 8/32 from 100 26/32. Its yield fell to 8.02 percent from 8.06 percent, and skidded from 8.09 percent on Friday.

The Friday advance was spurred by the Labor Department's employment data, which showed the August unemployment rate held steady at 6.8 percent and that 34,000 nonfarm jobs were created in the month. The latter figure was lower than expected and was a relatively small payroll gain for an economy trying to pull out of recession.

James P. Winder, senior economist at Merrill Lynch & Co., said the August employment figures would not prevent the Fed from loosening monetary policy, as is widely expected in the financial community.

As Mr. Winder saw it, the Fed would first cut the discount rate, which it charges on loans to banks, to 5 percent from 5.5 percent. It would then push the federal funds rate, charged on overnight interbank loans, to 5.25 percent from the current level of about 5.44 percent.

U.S CREDIT MARKETS

Mr. Winder said there was little reason to worry about inflation reigniting if commodity prices rise with manufacturing leading a recovery.

But the bond market's recent advance may be on its last legs. "We've definitely seen the bulk of the rally," said Mr. Winder, who predicted the yield on the 30-year Treasury to remain mired between 8 percent and 8.5 percent.

At this point, the short end of the government market — two- and five-year Treasury notes — offer the greatest chance for price appreciation, he said. Last week, two-year notes rose to 101 9/32 from 100 1/32, lowering their yields to 6.24 percent from 6.36 percent. Five-year notes rose to 100 3/32 from 99 21/32, with the return dropping to 7.24 percent from 7.34 percent.

■ Intervention Limited

A relatively stable dollar limited the Federal Reserve Board's presence in the foreign currency markets to two modest occasions during the most recent quarter, the Associated Press reported.

In both cases the Fed sold dollars while purchasing Deutsche marks in an effort that succeeded in stemming the dollar's rise. The interventions, done in cooperation with other central banks, occurred on separate days in May and July, the Fed said.

The Fed has the authority to buy and sell dollars to influence the currency's direction. Its activities for the May-July period were outlined at a press briefing.

The dollar sales totaled $150 million, an amount deemed insignificant compared with the $1.4 billion the Fed spent in the previous three-month period, when it bought dollars to lift the currency from a postwar low against the mark.

The first intervention occurred in mid-May, when it sold $50 million in dollars for marks. The move came after after Swedish and other Scandanavian investors and businesses began snapping up dollars following a Swedish government announcement that the krona currency would fluctuate more freely.

When Germany declined to raise official rates in mid-July, the dollar jumped 4 pfennig, to 1.84 DM, sparking widespread intervention led by several European central banks and followed by the Fed, which sold $100 million for marks.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Inter-Pacific Industrial Rejects Bid

KUALA LUMPUR (Reuters) — Inter-Pacific Industrial Group Bhd of Malaysia, controlled by Vincent Tan, said Saturday it would not accept a bid by the rival Malayan United Manufacturing Bhd. to take over the company for 1.5 billion ringgit ($539.76 million).

Malayan United, headed by Khoo Kay Peng, whose own flagship is under threat of takeover by Mr. Tan, made a surprise offer on Friday to buy Inter-Pacific to add a new twist to their corporate tussle. Mr. Tan has built up his stake in Mr. Khoo's Malayan United Industries Bhd. to 32.9 percent in recent weeks, just short of the 33.3 percent level that requires a bid.

2 New England Banks Seized

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Federal regulators seized two New England banks Friday, bringing to four the total number of area lending institutions to fail in the past week and raising the national total for 1991 to 85.

The Valley Bank of Hillsborough, New Hampshire, will take over the Family Bank and Trust, while First Federal Bank of Waterbury, Connecticut, will take over Suffield Bank.

Separately, Bancoklahoma Corp., once the second-largest banking company in Oklahoma, said it had filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

FDA to Investigate SmithKline

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Food and Drug Administration said it would investigate complaints that SmithKline Beecham, the pharmaceutical company, may be promoting unlicensed drugs in the hope that doctors will be "primed" to prescribe the medicines should they be approved.

If the complaints prove true, the move could end one version of a common drug-marketing strategy in which doctors are lured by free meals and gifts to hear drug company sales representatives pitch their prospective products.

For the Record

Compagnie de Saint-Gobain, the French glass and building materials maker, has raised its stake in Germany's Oberland Glas AG to 60 percent from 35 percent, Oberland said. *(Reuters)*

A federal judge reversed a jury verdict Friday that found a former chief executive of Apple Computer Inc., A.C. Markkula, and John Vennard, who had been a vice president in charge of disk drives and other peripherals, liable for $100 million in damages in a lawsuit that claimed the company exaggerated the capabilities of a disk drive. *(NYT)*

U.S. Treasury Bonds

Maturity	Close Bid	Close Ask	Yield	Sept. 6 Wk.-ago Yield
31.07.93	100 8/32	100 10/32	6.24	6.36
15.05.94	100 25/32	100 27/32	6.58	6.66
31.07.96	100 2/32	100 4/32	7.24	7.34
15.07.98	103 17/32	103 19/32	7.58	7.66
15.08.01	100 25/32	100 27/32	7.76	7.81
15.08.21	101 7/32	101 9/32	8.02	8.06

Source: Salomon Inc.

U.S. Consumer Rates

	Sept. 6
Tax Exempt Bonds	
Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index	6.97 %
Money Market Funds	
Donoghue's 7-Day Average	5.26 %
Bank Money Market Accounts	
Bank Rate Monitor Index	5.01 %
Home Mortgage, FHLB average	n.a.

Source: New York Times Service, UPI.

WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Sept. 6.

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
PepsiC	175203	32¾	28¾	29⅛	—3¼
AT&T	153121	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ⅛
Limitd	130411	29	24¾	25	—3¾
BrwnFr	103217	26¼	20⅛	21¼	—4½
Syntex s	79881	45½	42⅛	43⅝	— ⅞
Boeing	79861	53	49½	52⅝	+2⅝
Beazer	63719	7	5⅝	6⅞	+ ¾
Waste	61295	39½	36⅝	37⅛	—2⅝
WstgE s	61226	26⅝	22⅞	22½	—1½
TelMex n	60923	38½	35⅝	36⅛	— ⅞
GenEl	58597	75⅜	70⅜	70⅞	—4
IBM	55604	99⅝	97⅜	99⅝	+2½
PhilMr	52494	74½	72¼	72⅞	—1¼
RJR Nb n	52434	12½	12¼	12¼	
K mart	47187	46⅝	42⅝	42⅞	—2⅝
GnMotr	46579	38¼	35⅞	36⅜	—1⅝
IBP	46718	19½	15⅝	16	—3⅝
Unisys	44989	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅜
Salomn	43574	25¾	23½	24	—1¼
WalMt	41774	51	49⅛	50¼	— ⅜
Exxon	38023	59¼	57½	59	+ ¾
Pansph	35571	15½	15⅛	15½	+4
FtBkSv	35441	22⅛	20⅛	20⅝	—1⅝
GTE	34962	30	29⅝	29¼	— ⅜
Glaxo	34114	48¼	45⅝	48	+1¾

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
viCntAr	25121	2½	1⅝	2¼	+ ½
DowC rt	23857	9½	8¾	9	+ ⅛
EchoBy	14739	8¼	7¾	8⅛	+ ¼
Biophm	14647	1⅝	⅝	1⅛	— ½
BAT In	14007	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
FruitL	12937	18	17¼	17⅞	
ForstL s	9706	36¾	34⅝	35⅝	—1
GiantFd	9644	23⅝	22½	23	
Hasbro	8190	27¼	25⅞	26¼	— ¾
BolrPh	7422	8⅛	7¼	8	+ ½
ENSCO	7219	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
WangB	6628	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
EksNk wt	6415	9½	8½	8⅝	— ½
ChDvA s	6368	29⅝	27⅞	28⅝	— ⅞
PallCp s	6084	39⅞	37⅛	38⅛	—1⅜
A-att2 sc	5878	10⅝	10	10¼	+ ¼
PlnRsc	5788	17⅜	15½	16¼	— ⅛
Amdhl	5593	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	+ ¼
AHltMg	5427	2½	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅛
InstSy	5133	4¼	3¾	4	+ ⅛
A-ge sc	5043	9⅞	7⅝	7¾	—2
NY Tim	5004	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
BergBr s	4917	22½	21¼	22⅝	
Alza	4907	67⅛	64¾	67⅛	+1⅞
CarnCr	4841	22⅝	20⅝	20¾	—1⅝

NYSE Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	641,060,000
Week ago	749,780,000
Year ago	337,350,000
Two years ago	461,070,000
Jan 1 to date	30,605,710,000
1990 to date	27,517,240,000
1989 to date	27,861,640,000

AMEX Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	47,289,000
Week ago	65,528,000
Year ago	40,080,000
Jan 1 to date	2,164,727,000
1990 to date	2,432,370,000

NYSE Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	749	1125
Declined	1168	815
Unchanged	333	334
Total Issues	2250	2274
New Highs	196	321
New Lows	27	28

AMEX Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	336	451
Declined	432	347
Unchanged	185	181
Total Issues	953	979
New Highs	70	71
New Lows	22	32

AT&T Sets Ratio For Exchange Of NCR Stock

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said Friday it would swap 2.839 shares of its stock for each outstanding share of NCR Corp. to effect the $7.5 billion acquisition of the computer maker.

The exchange ratio was determined by dividing the per-share takeover price of $110.74 by $39.0125, which is the average closing price of AT&T stock during the 20 trading days that started Aug. 9 and ended Friday. The exact number of shares had been awaited by NCR stockholders to determine the size of their anticipated AT&T holdings.

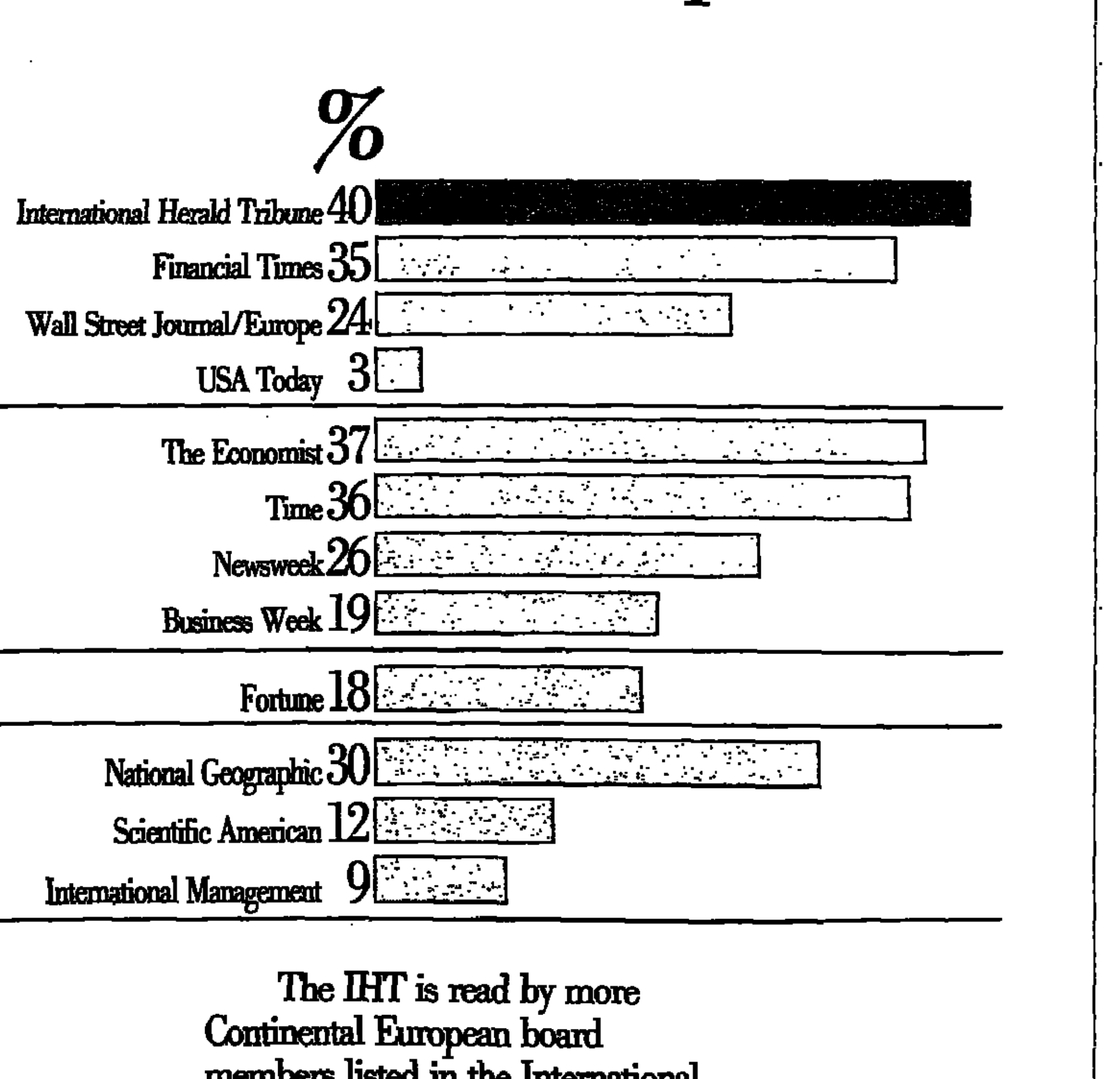
NCR shareholders are to vote on the merger at a special meeting scheduled for Sept. 13 at the computer company's headquarters in Dayton, Ohio. A two-thirds vote of NCR shares is required to approve the merger. If the merger is approved by shareholders, AT&T and NCR expect to close the transaction the following week.

AT&T's stock Friday was the most active on the New York Stock Exchange, falling 12.5 cents a share, to $39.125, on volume of 7.6 million shares. NCR's stock, also traded on the New York, closed unchanged, at $109.625.

(NYT, UPI)

REACHING THE EUROPEAN LEADERSHIP

Board Members of International Companies*



The IHT is read by more Continental European board members listed in the International Who's Who than any other international publication.

* Source: Who's Who in Europe Survey: 1990

International Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

BONDS: *Investors Convinced Interest Rates Will Fall*

(Continued from first finance page)

Austrian-government guaranteed motorway, which issued £100 million of 10-year bonds priced at 38 basis points over gilts.

By contrast, the five-year, £100 million issues from Skandia Capital and Woolwich Building Society — both priced at a spread of 80 basis points — were taken by yield-hungry domestic investors.

The yield-hungry also were offered 200 million European currency units of five-year notes from the National Bank of Hungary. Carrying a coupon of 12 percent, the paper was offered at a discount lifting the yield to 12.35 percent. Credit Suisse First Boston, the lead manager, said more than three-quarters of the issue had been placed by week's end and expected the paper to be freed for trading Monday.

Analysts said development of a high-coupon sector in the Ecu market for weak credits such as Hungary would depend on developing an active secondary market.

For high quality and high yield, investors last week were offered 200 billion lire of Deutsche Bank five-year bonds carrying a coupon of 12 percent and 150 billion lire of five-year bonds from the province of Quebec carrying a coupon of 12.2 percent.

Activity in the U.S. dollar was restrained. With swap levels unattractive, business was limited to issuers who wanted dollars. Bankers reported good demand for Chubu Electric Power's $350 million of seven-year bonds priced to yield 53 basis points over U.S. government paper and Daimler's $250 million of seven-year bonds priced to give a yield pick-up of 43 basis points.

Exxon Corp. also tapped the market, but its $250 million of seven-year paper was priced to yield 30 basis points more than Treasuries — a level widely deemed to be too skimpy to appeal to anyone but the most name-conscious Swiss investors. Compagnie Bancaire's $250 million of four-year notes were priced more generously, a pick-up of 60 basis points, but analysts said investors are tired of the issuer, which has borrowed heavily in all sectors of the market this year.

Pohang Iron Sets Euromarket Issue

Reuters

SEOUL — The largest South Korean steel maker, Pohang Iron & Steel Co., plans to issue $150 million worth of equity-linked securities on the Euromarket, industry sources said Sunday.

Pohang Iron is expected to issue five-year or seven-year equity redemption bonds, which give the issuer the choice of either converting the bond into common shares or offering a cash redemption upon maturity.

Proceeds from the sales of the bonds are expected to finance expansion and modernization. The government-funded company floated 35 percent of its equity on the Seoul stock market in June 1988.

JOBS: *Less New Employment But Better Pay Expected*

(Continued from Page 1)

And employment in financial services has been on the decline since the 1987 Wall Street crash, accelerated recently by the savings and loan debacle and banking mergers.

"Employers are behaving more cautiously at this early stage of recovery than in the past," said Giulio Martini, chief economist at Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., a New York investment firm. "A lot of businesses are under serious competitive pressures they never felt before."

Some analysts suggest that white-collar job cuts in services will be so severe as to prevent the U.S. economy from rebounding from recession. But Mr. Martini, like a number of other economists, argues that the changes evident today are part of a more subtle long-run trend and are not likely to be strong enough to drag down the economy in the months ahead.

"We're on target for an economic recovery that won't be as strong as those of the past, but still above the modest expectations of the consensus," said John Mueller, chief economist at Lehrman Bell Mueller Cannon Inc., an Arlington, Virginia-based economic consulting firm that was one of the few to predict a recession last year. "Job growth should resume, but it won't be as vigorous as before."

American society faces some difficult adjustments, however, in coming to terms with these economic trends.

"The skills of our work force are not keeping up with the structural shifts of the economy toward jobs that require more education, experience, and skill," said Isabell Sawhill, a leading researcher at the Urban Institute in Washington. "The U.S. economy can't continue to produce as many low-wage, low value-added goods in world markets."

At the same time, the safety net for those unable to keep up was shredded by middle-class resentment over higher taxes and eroding incomes that led to a conservative backlash against domestic government programs in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Nonetheless, a recent OECD employment report concludes that the U.S. economy, for all its troubles, retains the most adaptable labor market in the world.

"Compared to Europe, the U.S. economy should continue to generate an adequate number of jobs for most of the American labor force," the senior OECD economist said in Paris. "The last 5 percent or so of the population may still remain on the margins of the economy, but that is a lot better than what you see here."

Russia Pledges Free Ruble Trade

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Russian Federation's economics minister pledged Saturday to allow free trading of the Soviet ruble on world markets next year, the Interfax news agency reported.

"No matter how hard and painful the move will be, the ruble will be made convertible in 1992," the independent news service quoted Evgeniy Saburov as saying. Mr. Saburov, speaking to Western business leaders and economists at the World Economic Forum, said he could not give a date for the conversion.

The ruble is worthless outside the Soviet Union. It is not freely traded on international currency markets for hard currencies such as dollars, Deutsche marks and yen.

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	Sept. 4	Aug. 28
U.S. $, 8 yrs & over	8.57	8.73
U.S. $, 5 to 7 yrs	8.05	8.18
U.S. $, less than 5 yrs	7.15	7.34
Pounds sterling, less than 5 yrs	11.30	11.20
French francs, less than 5 yrs	9.61	9.63
Ital. lire, less than 5 yrs	11.99	11.98
Danish kroner, less than 5 yrs	10.09	10.12
ECU, 8 yrs & over	9.85	9.12
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	9.10	9.19
Can. $, less than 5 yrs	9.92	10.12
Aus. $, less than 5 yrs	11.35	11.52
N.Z. $, less than 5 yrs	10.85	10.78
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	6.89	7.06
Yen, less than 5 yrs	6.98	7.33

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales

Sept. 5

Primary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	232.40	857.80	722.50	15,772.50
Convert.	—	—	—	—
FRNs	—	64.40	—	92.90
ECP	3,597.80	2,090.60	6,718.00	2,883.60
Total	3,830.40	3,012.80	7,440.50	18,749.80

Secondary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	7,948.20	17,814.80	15,122.10	18,738.20
Convert.	126.50	598.20	552.20	364.30
FRNs	4,210.30	1,235.00	5,593.80	2,285.80
ECP	4,309.80	2,805.30	2,738.30	4,178.90
Total	16,594.80	21,452.40	23,715.40	25,467.20

Source: Euroclear, Cedel.

Libor Rates

Sept. 6

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5 11/16	5 11/16	5 13/16
Deutsche mark	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
Pound sterling	10⅝	10 5/16	10 3/16
French franc	9 5/16	9 7/16	9 7/16
ECU	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
Yen	7 3/16	6 13/16	6⅝

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Sept. 6.

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
A							
A&W Bd	.40	1.2	2828	33	29¾	32⅛	+ ⅞
ABS	.32	4.0	29	8¾	8	8	— ½
ACC Cp	.16	1.5	1916	11	10	10⅝	+ ⅝
ADC			1327	28	27¼	27¾	+ ¾
AEL			63	5¾	5⅛	5⅝	+ ¼
AEP			51	12	11½	12	— ¼
AESCp			2465	26⅜	24¼	24¼	— ¼
ASK			2172	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
AST s			45983	30½	26½	30⅛	+ ⅞
AcmRt	.10	.9	152	11¼	11	11	
AbingB			60	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
Abrams	.20	4.9	91x	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
Accel	.24	3.4	702	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅜
Adaim			6160	4⅝	3⅝	4¼	— ⅜
Aceto	.28	2.3	99	13	12¼	12¼	— ¾
Acmt a			45	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
AcmeSt			285	13⅞	12½	13⅞	+1
ActARt			1505	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ⅜
Acxiom			482	15⅝	14⅝	15	+ ¼
AdoclLb			1706	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	— ⅛
Adage s			79	8¼	7⅞	8	— ¾
Adapt			12721	15⅞	12⅝	15¼	+1¼
Adingt s			959	7½	6¾	7¼	+ ⅛
AdiaSv	.16	.8	149	21⅜	21¼	21¼	
AdobeS	.32	.7	32383	51¼	45¼	46½	—4⅛
Adtec			160	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅜
AdvPos			240	10⅞	9¾	10⅝	+1⅛
AdvCir s			179	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
AdvLog			1920	14½	13¾	13¾	— ¾
AdvMag			48	24¾	23¾	24	—1¼
AdMkSv			113	2⅜	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
AdvPoly			635	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
AdvPro			3981	7½	6	7¼	+ ¼
AdvSem			80	3⅝	3½	3½	
AdvTel			6933	19	18	18	— ½
Advanta	.20	.7	4255	29½	26	27	+ ½
AdvoSy			2046	19⅜	18¼	18½	— ⅝
AegisG	.26e	3.7	1	7	7	7	+ ⅜
Aegon	1.77r	3.0	110	59	58½	59	
Aequtrn			728	3⅛	2⅝	2⅞	
AerSysl			283	⅜			
Aerovx			1364	5½	4¾	5¼	— ¼
AflBcCp			1172	⅝	½	½	
AfBsh	.40	1.8	809	22⅜	21⅞	22¼	
AgSvcs			273	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅛
AgncyR			14428	12½	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅜
Agnico g	.20	4.6	928	4½	4⅛	4⅜	+ ¼
Agouron			454	16⅜	14½	15½	+ ⅛
Ahold			363	43	40⅝	43	+2¼
Alcorp			1530	5⅞	4½	4⅞	— ⅜
AirWisc			1818	9	8	9	+ ¾
Airtran	.20	1.9	1502	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
Akorn	.07	3.6	1885	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Akzo	1.37e	4.4	2767	31¾	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛
Alaten	1.10	6.6	65	17	16	16¾	+ ½
Aldus			14901	38	35¼	35½	—2¼
AlexBr	.28	1.5	2036	19¼	18¼	18⅜	—1⅛
AlexBld	.88	3.4	1789	27¼	26½	26¼	— ½
AlexEn s			243	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
AlfaCp	.44	3.7	514	12¼	11½	12	— ⅜
AliasR			2830	22¼	18⅛	18⅞	—4⅞
Alico	.15	.7	4	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	—2
Alkerm			2484	15⅞	14	15⅛	— ½
AllAm s			100	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
AllCity			4	6⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
AlegW			1691	5¾	4½	5⅝	+ ⅜
AlnOrg	.40a	1.2	36	34¼	31	32½	+1
AllanPh			7018	21⅝	17	21	+2⅞
Allani h			219	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
AlldBk	.32	4.1	25	7⅞	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
AlldCap	1.29e	8.0	227	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
AldCall	1.00e	6.4	755	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
AlldCl			2304	27	25¼	25⅝	— ¼
AlldGp	.56	3.3	112	18¼	17	17	—1¼
AlldRsh			1453	14½	12½	12¾	—1
AllstFn			697	15	13¼	14⅛	+ ⅜
Allwst			4241	6	5⅛	5½	— ⅜
Aloette	.32	2.2	704	16½	13¾	14⅜	+ ½
AlphMic			148	2⅞	2½	2⅞	
Alphari			9427	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
AloLcp			253	7	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
AltaGld			684	⅝	⅝	⅝	
AltaHlt			1141	13	11¼	11½	—1⅛
Altai			34	4½	3½	4¼	+ ⅜
Altera			5997	23⅝	22¼	22½	— ⅞
Altron			59	5½	5	5¼	— ¼
Amvest			387	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
AmcorF	.56	3.4	438	16½	16	16½	
Amrian	.56	4.7	122	12¼	12	12	— ¼
Amerbc			417	1½	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
AFFM f2	1.98e	28.8	785	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
AFFF	1.50	7.1	694	21¾	20½	21	— ½
AmFPr	1.30	13.3	214	10¼	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
AFTxE	1.00	13.3	1043	8	7½	7½	— ½
AFTxE2	1.28	19.0	82	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	
vlAWAirl			2667	3⅛	2⅞	3	
AmBcp	1.00e	5.7	22	17⅝	16½	17⅝	+ ½
ABnkr	.60	3.7	1788	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
AmBiod			621	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	
AmCity			25	19⅞	18½	19¼	+ ¾
AClam			320	14	12⅝	12¾	—1¼
AColoid	.44	4.7	82	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅜
AConsu			49	3⅞	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
AmDntl			2235	11	10½	10⅝	
AmEcol			480	19¼	18⅛	18⅝	— ½
AFSvDu			50	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
AFilm			2382	3⅞	2¾	3⅜	+ ¼
AFiltrn	.94	4.5	22	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅜
AGreet	.78	2.4	13053	33⅝	32¼	32⅝	— ⅞
AHltSv			733	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	— ⅛
AHlthco			1487	11½	10¼	10⅝	— ¼
AlndF	.08	1.1	4	7	7	7	
AmIntg			384	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	
AmLck			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¾
AMS			1962	22	21	21½	— ½
AMedE s			3285	15	14¼	14¼	
ANtIns	1.72	5.1	31	34	33¾	34	
ANucIC			571	3⅝	3	3	— ⅝
AmNurs			73	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
AmPac			634	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
APhyG			177	2⅝	2	2	— ⅜
APwCv s			5799	28⅛	26¼	28	+ ⅞
ARepBc			13	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
AmRice			87	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
ASoft	.28	2.3	5209	12⅝	11⅞	12	— ⅜
AmSH			456	2⅝	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
ATvCm			1908	44⅝	43½	43½	—1⅛
ATrav s			1437	14½	14	14½	
AWood			119	4	3⅝	3¾	— ½
AmAII	.21e	4.8	473	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
Ameritr	.64	2.2	16226	29⅞	27½	28½	+ ⅜
Amgen			13132	60⅞	54⅜	57⅝	—2
Amistar			729	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
Amoskg			196	14	12	13	+1
Ampicn			55	15	14½	15	+ ¼
Amserv			44	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
AmtcCp			1658	18⅞	17¾	18½	+ ¾
Anlogic			1518	11½	11	11¼	+ ⅜
AnalyTc	.19	2.1	46	10	9¾	9¼	— ⅜
Analy	.56	4.0	119	14½	13¾	14	+ ¾
Anangel	1.00e	6.2	1401	16½	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
Anaren			216	3⅝	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
AnchBc			2907	3⅝	3	3½	+ ⅜
AndrGr			10	7¼	7	7	— ½
AndvBc			522	3½	2⅞	3¼	— ⅛
AndvTg			74	4½	3⅞	4¼	+ ½
Andrew			1813	35½	32⅞	34	— ¾
Andros			393	7¾	6⅝	7½	— ⅛
Apertus			620	1⅞	1¼	1⅜	— ¼
ApogEn	.26	1.9	268	14⅞	13½	13½	— ½
Apogn			3514	⅞		⅞	
AppleC	.48	.9	30832	53¼	50½	51⅝	—1½
Aplebee	.04e	.3	1816	12½	10⅝	12¼	+ ½
AppdExtr			526	10¼	10¼	10½	— ½
ABiosc s			2212	37½	36½	36⅞	—1¾
ApldBio			4069	11⅜	11¼	11⅞	— ⅛
ApldImu			3146	16½	15½	16¼	— ⅛
ApldMt			8932	31	28¼	30¼	+ ⅜
ApldPw	.12	.8	2326	16½	15½	15¾	— ¼
ApldSir			338	5⅝	5	5¼	+ ⅛
ArabSh			37	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Arbor s	.14	.7	1748	20½	19¾	20	+ ¾
Archive			4476	4	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
Arctco			846	10⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—1⅛
Arden			60	44	39	41	—2
ArgoGp s	.68	2.7	1071	26	25	25	
Aritch			97	3¾	3¼	3¾	+ ½
ARIX			593	⅝		⅝	— ⅛
ArkaFt			111	33⅝	32½	32½	—1
Armor	.48	4.4	210	11¼	10½	11	— ¼
Arnold s			443	31	29¼	31	+ ½
ArowFn	.28i		418	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
Artel			214	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
ArtistG s			2386	16⅞	13½	14	—2
ArtWay	.40	3.6	24	11	11	11	— ¾
Ashton			8509	16½	16	16½	— ¾
Aslamr			1151	4⅝	4	4⅜	— ⅜
AspctTl			258	7½	6⅝	7¼	— ⅛
AspenBk			251	8⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅝
Aspnlm			1034	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
Assix			943	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
AsdBnc	.80	3.0	445	27⅛	25½	26¼	—1⅛
AsdCmA s			1330	18	16½	16½	— ⅝
AsdCmB s			597	18½	17	17	—1½
Astec			85	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
AstrM s	.06e	.4	250	17	16	16	—1
Astron			146	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Astrosy			70	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+ ⅛
Atek			1053	3⅝	3	3	
Athey			89	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
Atkinsn			381	8	7⅞	8	+ ¾
Atlntd	.40b	4.8	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ½
AtlAm			54	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
AtlSeAr	.40	1.7	3143	35⅝	33⅝	34⅞	+1¼
Atmel			4844	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	— ¼
AtwdOc			637	8⅝	7⅝	8	— ½
AuBon			1988	12	11	11	—1
AuraSy			8425	7⅝	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅜
AutTrT	†		6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
AutoInf			1641	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
Autoclv	.24	3.3	368	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Autodk	.48	1.1	9869	48⅝	44⅞	45⅛	—3
AutSec	.22e	3.4	4672	6½	6	6½	+ ¼
AutoCp	†		22	12⅝	11½	11½	— ¾
Avntek			2619	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
Avatar			311	22⅝	22	22⅝	— ⅝
Avndle			62	3	2⅝	2⅞	
Aztar			15054	7⅝	6⅝	7½	+ ⅝
AztcM	.10b	2.5	85	4	3⅝	4	
B							
BH Bulk			286	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
BB&T s	.84	3.7	2657	23⅜	22½	23	— ⅛
BEI El	.08	.8	1064	10	9⅝	10	— ⅛
BEI			595	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅜
BF Enf			262	2⅝	2¼	2⅛	— ⅜
BFS NY			25	5	4	4	
BGS	.60a	1.8	116	33⅝	33	33⅝	+ ¾
BHA			761	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
BHA B			19	13⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
BI Inc			2418	7⅜	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
BMC Sft			4948	50⅝	47	47⅜	—3
BMC Wst			1890	8¼	8	8	— ¼
BMJ	.40	6.2	173	7	6	6½	— ⅜
BMR Fn			4	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
BNH			53	3	2¾	3	+ ⅜
BSB Bcp	.72	4.9	157	15⅝	14½	14⅝	
BT Fin	.88	5.7	91	16½	15½	15½	— ½
BT Shp	.50r	6.3	65	8	7⅝	8	
BTR	.08	3.2	250	2⅝	2½	2½	
BTU Int			550	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
BWIP	.04e	.2	6513	22½	18⅝	20⅝	+1⅝
Babage			2154	20	17⅝	18½	+1
BadgrP	.68a	2.9	29	23⅝	22½	23½	+ ¼
Bailey			9	7⅞	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
BkHe wt			1399	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	— ¼
BakerJ	.06	.5	2776	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+ ⅝
Balchm s			136	7½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅞
BaldLy	.30	1.3	6	24	24	24	—4
BldLyB	.30	1.3	212	23½	23	23	
BaldPia			110	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Balard s			1617	32¼	30⅝	32½	+1
Baltek	.07i		12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
BanPn s	.80	4.7	283	17⅝	17	17	— ½
BcOne pfC	3.50	5.8	1286	60⅝	60	60½	— ¼
BcMiss	.92	3.7	5	26½	25	25	
BcpNJ	.48	4.6	65	10½	10	10⅝	+ ⅜
Banctec			3685	14	12¼	14	+1⅝
BandoM	.88	8.8	214	10	9½	10	+ ½
BangH	1.28	8.1	1019	16⅛	15½	15¾	— ¼
BkSou	.39i		1504	6⅝	6	6	— ½
BkGran	.44	2.0	9	21½	20	21½	+1½
BnkNH	.05i		130	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
BkSPed			1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
BkWorc			662	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ⅜
Bankrs	.52	2.8	466	19⅛	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅜
BnkFst			2406	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
vlBkNte			233	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
Bknth			579	9	8½	8½	— ¼
BkMAm			95	11¼	10½	10½	
Banta	.40	2.1	2359	29	28⅛	29	+ ¼
BanyMI			52	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
BanyM2			295	⅜	⅜	⅜	
BanyM3			482	⅞		⅜	— ⅛
BanySL2			194	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
BanySL	.51e	17.0	348	3⅜	3	3	— ⅜
BarelRs			1110	3⅜	3½	3⅝	
BaryJw			100	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ½
BsTnA			283	3⅜	2¾	3	— ⅜
BasAm			141	10	9½	9½	— ¼
BasPtr			45	28	25	28	—1
BsetF	1.00a	3.1	593	34	32⅞	32⅝	— ¼
BayVw	.60	2.7	525	22¼	21½	22½	— ¼
BayBks			6100	18⅞	18	18¼	— ⅜
Bayprt			91	⅝		⅝	
BEAvion			2380	13½	12⅝	13	
BeauCtl s			556	20½	18½	19	— ⅜
Beebas	.07e	.7	541	11⅛	10⅝	10½	—1
BelFuse			452	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
BenJer			1282	30½	28½	28⅞	+ ⅛
Benhan			236	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅜
Berklev s	.32	1.2	2643	26⅝	24⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
BerkGs	1.08	7.6	69	14⅝	13½	14⅛	+ ⅛
Bertucl			1137	19	17½	17⅝	—1⅝
BethlBc	.32	2.9	6	11	11	11	+ ½
BetzLb	1.34	2.1	3141	60⅞	57⅝	58⅛	—2½
Big B	.08e	.7	576	11⅜	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅝
BigOTr			381			⅝	+
Bindly	.06e	.4	1996	16	15⅝	15½	
BioLog s			393	6½	6	6¼	— ¼
Biogen			21903	33⅝	29⅞	33	+ ½
Biogn wt			75	18¼	16½	17⅜	— ⅜
Biomatr			3610	15⅝	12⅝	15¼	+2⅝
BlmdDv			1074	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
Biomet s			8438	33⅜	32½	33½	+ ¾
Bioplst			1313	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
Biosan			233	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅝
BioTInt			676	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	— ⅛
BioTcG			11250	6⅝	5⅞	6⅜	+ ⅛
BirdCp	.30e	1.9	411	16¼	15½	15½	—1
BirdMd			475	4⅝	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Birtchr			4939	16⅝	14⅝	15½	
Blackl	.35e	2.9	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
BlisLau			2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
BlocDv			2084	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
BickD	.80b	1.5	184	55	53	53⅛	— ⅜
BoatBn	2.16	4.7	4509	46	45⅝	45½	— ⅜
BobEvn	.28	1.5	1842	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
Bohema			1998	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
BonvIP			516	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
BooleB			1061	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
BoonEl			25	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
Boral	.35e	6.7	44	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
Borind			10040	55⅝	50⅝	51¼	—3½
BostAc	.40	1.0	104	40½	39⅝	40¼	— ⅜
BostBc	.60	2.7	899	22¼	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
BstnDig	†		71	3⅝	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
BstnFB			426	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
BostTc			1923	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
BlvdBc			133	17	16	16	—1
BradyW	.48	1.3	727	40⅞	36⅝	37½	—3
Brantre	.09i		105	4⅝	4	4	— ⅜
Braids			9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Brand			881	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
Brandn s	.24	3.4	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
BrnIdSv			45	⅞	⅜	⅜	
Brkwt g			1172	⅝			
Brenco	.20	2.5	726	8⅝	7⅞	8	+ ¼
Brendle			28	3	2½	2½	— ⅜
BrdgF s	.16	.7	38	22⅞	20⅞	22⅝	+2⅝
BriteV			1282	9	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅞
BroadN			4	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Bdcstln			957	12	11⅝	11½	— ⅛
Brktree			2378	14⅝	13½	13⅝	—1
BrTom			1614	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
Brunos	.20	1.3	7207	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
BrynMw	.68	3.6	89	18½	15	16½	+1½
Buffet			1250	35½	33	33⅛	—1⅛
BuildT			1861	8½	8	8	— ¼
BullRGd			261	⅝		⅝	+
BurnpS			1392	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
BurrBr			299	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ¼
Burrit			36	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
BusnRc			105	17	15⅝	16½	— ¾
ButlrMf			86	15¼	14½	14¼	+ ¼
Bytex			1558	12⅝	11⅛	11¼	—1¼
C							
CA Shrt			147	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
CB T s	.48	4.0	21	12⅝	12	12	— ½
CBL Med			4199	6½	5⅞	5⅝	— ⅛
CBL wt			512	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
CCA			3232	1		1	+
CCB s	1.62	3.7	173	44½	42⅝	43½	—1½
CCNB	.80	4.9	47	16¾	16	16¼	— ¾
C COR			1107	5⅝	5⅛	5½	
CE Soft			6095	9⅝	8	9	
CE Sft wt			2095	4⅝	2½	3⅝	
CEM s			446	11½	10¾	11	— ⅛
CFS			204	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	
CFSB Bc	.17e	1.3	49	13½	12⅝	13½	+ ⅜
CIS Tch			2494	5⅝	5	5	— ⅜
CK FSv	.48	3.4	2	14	14	14	+1
CMS Dt			509	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
CNB	.88b	4.1	80	21⅝	21	21⅝	— ⅜
CPAC	.36	2.9	134	9⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
CPB	.72	3.0	46	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
CSC Ind			152	¼	¼	¼	— ⅜
CSF Hld			1	8	8	8	—1½
CSP			355	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
CTEC			337	15½	14⅝	15	— ⅛
CU Bnc	.30	4.0	244	8½	7½	7⅝	— ⅜
CabotM			19482	19⅝	14	15	—3⅝
Cache			716	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	— ⅜
CACI			749	3⅝	2⅞	3⅜	— ⅛
CdbyS s			2103	27½	26½	26⅞	
Cadeln			384	2⅝	2	2⅝	+
Cadmus	.20	3.0	287	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
Caere			2660	19½	17⅝	19⅝	+ ⅝
CalGph			273	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
CalRep	.40	2.1	70	21½	18½	19	—2
Calgene			2912	7⅞	7	7⅛	— ⅜
Calg of	2.25	8.1	479	29	27	27¾	—1⅝
CalAmp			440	3⅝	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
CalBnc	.52	3.9	13	14⅜	13⅜	13⅜	—1
CalBio			2007	15⅞	14⅞	15⅜	+ ⅜
CalFncl	.40	3.9	160	11¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
CalMD			906	3½	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅜
CalMic			7792	19⅝	17	19	+1
CalSBk	†		34	10	9	10	
CalWtr	1.80	7.0	283	27	25½	25⅞	— ¼
Callon	.28e	18.7	121	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Caloway			788	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
Cambx s			1435	21	18	19⅝	—1⅛
CamBio			6134	7½	7	7⅝	— ⅛
CambNe			1083	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
Candla			926	8¼	7⅝	8	— ¼
CannEx			273	16	15	15⅝	
Canonl	.44e	.8	382	55⅞	54⅝	55	+ ⅝
Canonle			2362	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
CanyRs			1296	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Cany wt			50	⅝	⅝	⅝	
CCBT	1.00	6.2	99	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
CapAsc			498	⅝		⅝	+
CapBnc	.36	2.7	329	13⅝	12⅝	13⅜	+ ⅜
CapSw	.50e	2.3	107	22	21	21½	— ⅜
CaptlBc			62	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
CapTr s	.20a	1.0	82	22⅝	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅝
CrdnlD s	.08	.2	1786	45	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅜
CardFn	.15i		2	9½	9½	9½	
CareGp			296	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
CreG wt			32	2½	2	2	— ¼
Cranwk			1292	16	13¼	14	—1⅝
CariCm	.66e	3.8	1886	17⅝	16⅝	17¼	+ ½
Carmlk			1096	13	11⅞	12	—1⅛
Carlngtn			1510	12	10⅝	11½	— ⅛
Carver			266	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Cascde	.60a	3.3	199	18⅝	18	18	
Casclat	†		11166	10½	9⅝	10	
Caseys	.12	.9	14449	13⅝	11⅛	12⅝	+1⅛
CastlEn			228	4½	4	4	
CathBcp	.60	3.3	84	18⅝	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
CathStr			3712	12⅝	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
CatoCp			3094	9⅝	8⅝	9	— ½
CedrG			223	2⅝	1⅝	2⅝	+ ⅜
CdrG wt			32	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ¼
Celgene			525	12	10⅝	11	—1
CellTch			742	⅝	⅝	⅝	—
CellTc wt			70	⅝	⅝	⅝	
CelCm pf			4224	32⅝	30	31	— ½
Celrin			1408	12	11	11½	— ⅜
Celtrx			1578	12	10⅜	11½	— ⅜
Cencor s			19	7	7	7	+1
CentlBc	.93i	14.6	31	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+ ½
CntlSB	.40	3.7	38	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
CtrBnk			151	7	6½	6½	— ⅛
Centrbk			241	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅜
CentxTl s			2717	16	15⅝	15½	— ⅜
Centcr s			17722	[illegible]	38⅝	45⅝	+12
Centcr wt			2736	72⅝	46	67⅝	+23⅝
CnBsh	.88	3.5	286	26⅜	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
CtrCOp			71	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
CFidBk s			979	30⅝	29½	29⅝	— ½
CtrlHld			5	1	1	1	— ⅛
CJerBc	.75	5.5	63	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
CJerFn	.36	5.5	40	7⅝	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
CPaFin	.44	3.8	17	11½	10½	11½	+ ⅜
CRsLfe	.32	6.7	136	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
CnSprn			315	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
CntyBc	.10	5.0	296	2⅝	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
CentMd			540	10⅝	9⅝	10	
CrySo	.18	3.6	44	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
Ceshin			403	15½	14	14	— ⅜
Cerdyn			241	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Cerbco			278	2⅝	2	2⅝	+ ⅝
Cerner			1821	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	
Cetus			12459	16½	15½	16	+ ⅜
Chalone			80	10⅝	10	10	— ½
ChmpPr			23	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Chanln			78	3½	3⅝	3½	
ChrmSh	.12	.6	21424	21⅝	20⅝	21½	+1⅛
ChFSB	.60	3.7	60	16½	16¼	16¼	
ChtGil			3094	7	6⅝	7	
ChtOnF	.64	3.0	933	22¼	20⅝	21	—1
Chatm s			806	14	13⅝	13⅝	
ChkTch			405	3⅝	3	3	— ⅛
ChkPt			3796	11⅝	10	10½	+ ⅛
ChmDsg			1540	7⅝	6½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Chemfx			852	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
ChFab			217	22	20½	22	+1⅝
ChmFin	1.04	3.2	13	33	31⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
Chmpwr			14	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Cheroke			951	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅜
ChryCp			61	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
ChesUtl	.86	7.3	114	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—1½
ChestrV	.28	3.1	7x9	8⅝		9	+ ⅛
ChDock	.31e	2.2	39	14⅛	13	14⅛	+1
ChldDis			72	1		⅝	—
Chipcom			8464	20⅝	17⅝	18⅝	—1⅝
ChipsTc			2860	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ⅜
Chiron			14077	64⅝	57⅝	61	+3½
Chlmd			807	13⅛	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
Cimco			194	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
Cimflex			657	⅝		⅝	—
CinnFn	2.72	2.3	222	117½	112½	115⅝	— ¾
CinMic			179	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Cintas s			927	51¾	50½	50½	—1⅛
Ciprico	.20e	5.7	324	3⅝	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
CircFn			63	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
CircIFA			34	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
CirclInc	1.14a	9.1	90	12½	12	12½	+ ⅜
Circon			2430	23½	20⅝	21	—2½
CircSy			84	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
Cirrus			15247	21⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—2
Cisco s			14477	45½	41	42⅝	—3⅝
CtzBcp	1.08	5.4	604	20	19½	20	+ ⅛
CtzBkg	1.32	4.6	26	29⅝	28¼	29	
CtzInc s			427	4½	4	4½	
CtzUt A	.56i	1.9	1196	29⅝	28½	29⅝	+1
CtzUt B	.56i	1.9	947	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
Clmlns			310	8¼	7½	8	
CtyHld	.52	3.4	195	15⅝	14½	15¼	
CivicBc			81	10	9	9½	+ ½
Clarcor	.84	3.2	1096	28⅝	26½	26½	—2
CleanH			3539	13⅝	13	13⅝	— ½
ClevtRt			230	3⅝	2½	3¼	+ ⅜
ClifDr			20	12	11¾	12	+ ⅜
ClfDr pf	2.31	9.2	2	25	25	25	
ClinDf			165	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Cloth			11089	8⅝	7⅛	8⅜	+ ⅜
CoOpBk			226	4¼	3⅝	3½	— ⅛
CstHlth			892	18	17	18	+ ⅜
CocaBtl	.88	4.0	65	22⅝	21½	21⅝	— ⅜
CodaEn			1389	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
CodeAl			92	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Codenol			63	3	2⅝	2⅝	
Cognex			1575	66	58⅝	59⅝	—6⅜
Cognos g			1676	17⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
Cohaset	.12i		25	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅜
Coherint			1730	13½	12⅝	13	
CohuRs			76	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
ColabR			808	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
Cologen	†		16198	19⅝	17½	18⅝	—2⅝
ColBcp	.24	1.4	1325	18½	16⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
ColgeBd			1818	23⅝	22	22⅝	— ¼
CBcpA	.64	5.6	993	12	11½	11½	— ¼
ColCas	.72	2.4	359	30	28½	29½	— ⅜
ColnGas	1.80	7.5	194	24½	24	24	
ColnGp	.40	4.0	60	10⅝	10	10	— ¼
ColnNt	.16	.8	1769	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
Colorcs			14832	1⅝	⅝		—
ColFst			21	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
ColHsp s			590	12⅝	12	12⅝	
Comair	.40	2.1	205	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
Comrco			336	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Comcst	.14	1.0	4698	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
Cmc sp	.14	1.0	8591	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
Cmcoa			95	19⅝	16½	18½	
CmdtHd			584	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
CmBal			82	⅝	⅝	⅝	
CmceBc	.10b	1.1	404	9⅝	8½	9	+ ¼
CmBc	.45b	5.4	110	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
CmBc pf	1.50	10.5	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅝
CmBcsh	.76	2.3	786	33½	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
CmCIA s	.70	4.2	2187	17½	16⅝	16⅝	
CmCirB	.70	4.9	1062	15⅝	14	14	—1
CmBCol			20	10	10	10	— ½
CmcFdl			886	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
CwltBn	.96	5.3	186	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
CmCbINC			252	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
ComSy	.28	2.6	804	11½	10½	10⅝	— ⅜
CmtyBS	.76	5.6	25	13⅝	13	13½	+ ½
CBkPa	.70	3.8	11	18½	18½	18½	— ⅜
ComFIBk			609	12⅝	11½	11½	— ⅜
ComHlt			1002	18⅝	18	18¼	— ⅛
Comnet			432	35½	31⅝	34	+2⅝
CmprsL			33490	22⅝	17⅝	19⅝	—3⅝
Cmptrx			3073	9⅝	8⅝	9	— ⅛
Cmpch			677	9	8⅝	8⅝	
Cmpcm			483	2½	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅛
CmpDt	.14	1.5	45	10⅝	9½	9⅝	—1
CmptH			35	11⅝	11	11	— ⅝
Cmpldn			20				+

OIL&MONEY

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11 – 12, 1991

The 12th annual conference co-sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and The Oil Daily

NOVEMBER 11

09.00 KEYNOTE ADDRESS
H.E. Nordine Ait Laoussine, Minister of Energy, Algeria*

10.00 SHORT AND LONG-TERM WORLD OIL OUTLOOK
Moderator: **Herman T. Franssen,** Economic Advisor of H.E. the Minister of Petroleum & Minerals, Oman
Pedro Haas, Director General, P.M.I. Comercio Internacional S.A., Mexico City
Cyrus H. Tahmassebi, Chief Economist and Director of Market Research, Ashland Oil Inc., Washington, D.C.

11.15 Coffee

11.45 OIL COMPANY PERSPECTIVES IN THE 90s
UPSTREAM: **John S. Jennings,** Group Managing Director, Royal Dutch/Shell Group of Cos., London
DOWNSTREAM: **Robert H. Campbell,** President and Chief Operating Officer, Sun Co. Inc., Radnor, Penn.

13.15 Lunch

14.30 OPEC AFTER THE GULF WAR
Moderator: **Marshall Thomas,** Editor and Publisher, The Oil Daily, Washington, D.C.
Prof. Dr. Subroto, *Secretary General, OPEC, Vienna***
Alirio Parra, Senior Advisor to the Chairman, Centre for Global Energy Studies, London
Helga Steeg, Executive Director, International Energy Agency, Paris
Mehdi Varzi, Director, Energy Research, Kleinwort Benson Securities Ltd., London

16.00 Tea

16.30 THE NEW GEOPOLITICS OF OIL
Hermann F. Eilts, Former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia and Egypt, and Chairman, Department of International Relations, Boston University, Boston
Eugene M. Khartukov, Chief of World Energy Analysis and Forecasting Group, GAPMER, Moscow
John A. Shaw, Associate Deputy Secretary, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

18.00 Cocktail Reception – Hosted by the New York Mercantile Exchange

NOVEMBER 12

09.00 FINANCING THE OIL INDUSTRY IN EASTERN & CENTRAL EUROPE
Ronald M. Freeman, First Vice President, Merchant Banking, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, London

09.45 MEETING THE OIL NEEDS OF THE 90s
James H. Ross, Chairman and CEO, BP America Inc., Cleveland
Alfred C. DeCrane Jr., Chairman, Texaco Inc., White Plains, NY

11.15 Coffee

11.45 OIL: WHERE THE MONEY IS IN THE 90s
Moderator: **Nicholas G. Voûte,** Oil Consultant, London and The Hague
Jan R. Prins, Senior Vice President and Head, Project & Energy Finance Group, ABN AMRO, Amsterdam
William L. Randol, *Senior Petroleum Analyst, CS First* Boston Inc., New York
Arthur L. Smith, Chairman and CEO, John S. Herold Inc., Greenwich, Conn.
Terry A. Davies, Vice President, Purvin & Gertz Inc., London

13.30 Lunch – Co-Hosted by the International Petroleum Exchange

14.45 KEYNOTE ADDRESS
H.E. Gholamreza Aghazadeh, Minister of Petroleum, Islamic Republic of Iran**

15.30 CHANGING PATTERNS OF OIL TRADING
Moderator: **Diane Munro,** Managing Editor, Oil Daily Energy Compass, London
Andrew Hall, President, Phibro Energy, Greenwich, Conn.
Herman J. P. Krul, *Director, Cargill International S.A.,* Geneva
Neil West, Director, J. Aron & Co. (U.K.) Ltd., London

17.00 Close of Conference

** Accepted in principle ** Subject to confirmation*

The sponsors reserve the right to amend the program.

REGISTRATION INFORMATION: The fee for the conference is £650, plus VAT at 17.5%. This includes lunches, a cocktail reception and post conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance and will be refunded less a £65 administration charge for any cancellation received in writing on or before November 1, after which time we regret there can be no refund. However, substitutions can be made at any time.

CONFERENCE LOCATION: Inter-Continental Hotel, 1 Hamilton Place, Hyde Park Corner, London W1. Tel: (4471) 409 3131. Fax: (4471) 493 3476. A limited number of rooms has been reserved for participants at a preferential rate. To reserve accommodation, please call the hotel and quote reference number HER 0911.

International Herald Tribune

OIL

REGISTRATION FORM: To register for the conference, please complete the form below and send it to: Brenda Hagerty, International Herald Tribune, 63 Long Acre, London WC2, England. Tel (4471) 836 4802 Fax: (4471) 836 0717.

☐ Enclosed is a check for £763.75 made payable to the International Herald Tribune

☐ *Please invoice*

Title (Dr. Mr. Mrs. Ms. Miss) ....

First Name .... IHT

Family Name ....

Position ....

Company ....

Address 9-9-91

City .... Country ....

Telephone .... Fax ....

(Continued on next page)

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

Led by international issues, prices on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange edged up in sluggish trading last week.

The CBS all-share index closed the week at 200.50, up 199.30 the previous Friday.

Lively interest in Philips in reaction to restructuring of its management board lifted the share price to a year's high on Thursday of 37.7 guilders.

Internationale Nederlanden Groep announced net profit soared 18.8 percent in the first half of the year. The retailer Ahold reported an increase of 11.5 percent in net earnings for the first half year.

The week's turnover reached 6.8 billion guilders of which 2.3 billion was in equities. A week earlier, it totaled 5.1 billion, with 2.2 billion in equities.

The Kempen & Co. brokeage house said it expects the market to edge higher this week.

Frankfurt

German stock prices fell on investor fears of falling German economic growth combined with rising inflation.

The DAX spot trend indicator ended the week at 1,646.18 points, down 4.32 points, or 0.26 percent, on the week. The Commerzbank indicator yielded 2.80 points to finish at 1,926.10.

Volume on the eight German stock exchanges totaled only 15.72 billion Deutsche marks for the week, against 19.98 billion the previous trading week. Trading activity subsided as the effects of the Soviet coup diminished.

Most auto stocks lost ground, BMW dropping by 0.50 DM, to 525.50 DM; Daimler-Benz, 7.30 to 749; and Mercedes 10.50, to 585. But Volkswagen managed a one-mark rise, to 384.

Continental the tiremaker, benefited from strong demand from London, closing at 224.60 DM, up 9.30 on the week. In the steel sector, Hoesch jumped by 14.40, to 306.50, while Mannesmann rose by 0.80 DM and Thyssen by 4.20 DM.

Preussag tacked on 8.40 DM for the week, to end at 368.50, and Siemens gained 2.10, to 668.10.

Banks were firm, Dresdner rising one mark; Commerzbank, 2.70; and Deutsche Bank, 4.30.

The bond market was quiet, and the average yield on government issues rose to 8.66 percent on Friday against 8.65 a week earlier.

Hong Kong

Prices dropped last week, with the key Hang Seng Index losing 27.35 points, or nearly 0.7 percent, to close Friday's trading at 3,970.91.

Average daily turnover fell sharply, to 1.1 billion Hong Kong dollars from the previous week's trading of 1.4 billion.

In cautious trading, the key barometer gained early in the week as Prime Minister John Major of Britain sealed the controversial new airport project for the British colony.

The market, which is sensitive to events in China, had digested the airport agreement reached in early July.

The market retreated for the three last sessions of the week.

London

Shares ended the week ahead after touching record highs as political optimism and hopes for economic recovery were boosted by a half-point cut in interest rates.

The earlier-than-expected reduction left the market convinced a November election is likely, introducing an element of caution.

But a combination of the Confederation of British Industry's most optimistic monthly business survey for a year and two opinion polls indicating a reversal of the fortunes of the ruling Conservative Party left dealers reasonably optimistic on both political and economic fronts. The Conservatives are considered pro-business by many investors.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index closed at 2,667.4, up 21.7 points, or 0.8 percent, on the week. The FT-30 index gained 14.3 points, to 2,093.6.

Earlier in the week, the FT-SE 100 had touched an intraday record of 2,683.7.

In the company sector, speculation about rights issues and potential takeovers and a series of interim results dominated proceedings. While more than 60 corporate earnings results generally showed sharp falls in profit from 1990, most companies expressed optimism that recovery and a return to profits-growth was on the way.

BAT Industries, the insurance and tobacco conglomerate and biggest of the reporting companies, announced a 24 percent fall in first-half profit, but its shares finished slightly ahead on the week, at 690 pence, up three.

Milan

The Milan bourse took a breather this past week, as the MIB index finished at 1,076 points, down by 0.37 percent from 1,080 the previous Friday.

Volume was low at an average of 20 million shares a day, against 53 million the previous week. Investors were cautious because of the continuing Dumenil-Leblé affair and Italian economic and political uncertainties. Foreign investors were absent.

Most leading issues lost ground on the week, including Ferfin, which fell 3.19 percent; Montedison, 2.15; Olivetti, 1.36; Mediobanca, 1.31; Comit, 0.71; and Fiat, 0.71 percent.

Generali was almost unchanged after announcing an agreement with Continental Insurances Corp., losing 0.07 percent on the week. RAS gained 0.65 percent, Stet, 2.77; and CIR, 0.54 percent.

Paris

Prices fell as traders on the Paris Bourse were cautious last the week because of uncertainties in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

The CAC-40 stock price index lost four points on the week, to close at 1,860.39 points — still not far from the year's high of 1,874 points reached on June 11.

The Bourse continued to pay close attention to the U.S. economy, of key importance to many French companies, as investors hoped for a cut in American interest rates — which might spill over into the French market. But that demands a loosening of German monetary policy, analysts said, or the franc would lose ground against the mark.

Disappointing six-month earnings reports have been a negative factor on the market, but hopes for at least partial privatization of some companies was a positive influence.

Singapore

Singapore share prices fell on profit-taking, following a rise the previous week.

The Straits Times industrial index finished 11.82 points lower, at 1,420.42, while the Stock Exchange of Singapore all-share index climbed 1.14 points, to 387.73.

Turnover for the week rose to 217.5 million shares valued at 536.6 million dollars from 195.47 million units worth 386.3 million dollars a week earlier.

The results of the Aug. 31 general elections failed to affect market sentiment, brokers said.

Tokyo

Prices rose substantially during the week with investors encouraged by the prospect of lower interest rates.

The bellwether Nikkei Stock Average of 225 blue chips closed at 22,692.60 yen, up 356.73 yen, or 1.59 percent from a week ago. The average was up 270.53 yen the previous week.

The broader-based Tokyo Stock Price Index jumped 31.26 points, to 1,763.36, after gaining 8.86 points a week earlier.

Trading was active, daily turnover averaging 431.7 million shares worth 403.7 billion yen, up from 232.6 million shares worth 237.7 billion yen.

Zurich

Prices fell as investors were reluctant to take positions on the Zurich market, and volume was low this past week. The Swiss Performance Index ended on Friday at 1,113.1 points, against 1,122.5 the previous Friday.

Investors adopted a wait-and-see attitude on events in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, and on prospects for an end to Switzerland's stagflation.

The week's best performers were industrial stocks, such as Alusuisse, which rose to 1,075 from 1,055 a week earlier, and Sulzer, up to 5,250 from 5,050.

The Omni holding company was unchanged, despite news of huge debts left by its founder, Werner Rey.

The market is to be closed on Monday for a holiday.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Sept. 6.

(Continued)

	Div	Yld	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
OrbScl			2113	15¾	14¼	14¾	— ½
[illegible]							
P							
[illegible]							
Q							
[illegible]							
R							
[illegible]							
S							
[illegible]							
T							
[illegible]							
U							
[illegible]							
V							
[illegible]							
W							
[illegible]							
X							
[illegible]							
Y							
[illegible]							
Z							
[illegible]							

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Sept. 6.

Option & price	Calls Sep	Calls Oct	Puts Sep	Puts Oct
[illegible]				

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Sept. 6.

Option & price	Calls Sep	Calls Oct	Puts Sep	Puts Oct
[illegible]				

r—Not traded. s—No option offered. o—Old. Last is premium (purchase price).

ESCORTS & GUIDES

CHANEL
V.I.P. ESCORT AGENCY
LONDON 071 402 6473
24 HOURS 7 DAYS
CREDIT CARDS WELCOME

MERCEDES
V.I.P ESCORT AGENCY
9 AM TILL MIDNIGHT - 7 DAYS
MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED
TEL: LONDON
(071) 351 6666

EXCLUSIVE CONSULTANTS
World-Class Escorts
Business and Social Service
9 am till Midnight - 7 Days
Major Credit Cards Accepted
(212) 967-0930

DIPLOMAT
ZOE'S INT'L ESCORT AGENCY
London 071 221 8453
or Freephone 0800 252810
Credit Cards Welcome

"GENEVA & PARIS CONNECTION" First Class Exclusive VIP French & Int'l Escort Service. Geneva (022) 21 99 61

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

ESCORTS & GUIDES

ARISTOCATS
London's number 1 Escort Agency
3 SHOULDHAM STREET, LONDON W1
TEL: 071-258 0090 OPEN 7 DAYS

MYSTIQUE
IMPECCABLE TASTE & MANNER
LONDON ESCORT SERVICE
Tel: 071 624 7099 credit cards accepted

CROWN CLUB LTD
NYC's V.I.P. ESCORT SERVICE
(212) 688-2271

VANITY * ESCORTS
LONDON'S FINEST SERVICE
Tel: 081 882 4977/9360

ZURICH SUSAN
ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 01/382 05 80

ESCORTS & GUIDES

ZURICH
Isabelle Escort Service 01/252 61 25

CHELSEA ESCORT SERVICE.
51 Beauchamp Place, London SW3.
Tel: 071-584 6513 Established 18 years.

LONDON 'ELEGANCE' FRIENDLY ESCORT SERVICE TEL 071 289 2835

MADRID IMPACT ESCORT and Guide Service, Multilingual. Visa. Open 11am - midnight. Tel: 261 4142

***** BRUSSELS BACCARA ***** 1st class Travel & Escort Service for discriminating people. 02/374 99 06

LONDON GISELLE REFINED MATURE PRIVATE ESCORT SERVICE TEL 071 584 0746

KASHMIR VIP ESCORT SERVICE Indian and Asian Beauties London 071 370 3492.

AMSTERDAM LIBERTY Escort Service. Top Class Ladies. Tel: 020-6180604. All credit cards (also dinner dates).

ZURICH NEW High class Escort Service. Tel: 077 / 63 83 32.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

FRANKFURT * NEW * PRIVATE * Most sophisticated Escort Service. Tel: 069 - 497401. Credit cards.

********* VIENNA ********* Day & Evening Escort Service Tel: 56 89 77

TOKYO *** TOP ESCORT SERVICE Major credit cards accepted. Tel: (03) 3436-4598.

"GENEVA PRETTY WOMAN" VIP Escort Service *** Credit Cards 7326018 or mobile phone 077/254407

LONDON-PARIS-COTE D'AZUR union French Escort Agency, until midnight, 7 days /7. London 071 386 0214

FRANKFURT - "TOP TEN" ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 069 - 55 88 26. THE BEST IN TOWN. Daily from 2pm.

NO. 1 IN FRANKFURT Escort Service. Open 7 days until midnight, Credit cards. 069/556135 or 06171/85446.

ORIENT JAPANESE CHINESE THAI Escort Service. Days and evenings. Please phone 071 225 3314 London.

BRUSSELS, MICHELLE Escort and Travel Service. Tel: 02-511-2272. Credit Cards accepted.

***** FRANKFURT ***** Princess Escort Service, 7 days. Tel: 069 / 666 25 64.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

MILAN LUGANO VENICE EXCLUSIVE ***** Escort Service. Tel: (30-2) 8057506.

INTERNATIONAL MODELS ESCORT SERVICE TEL: LONDON 071 363 7685.

COPENHAGEN ASIAN ESCORT Service. Monday - Friday. Tel: +45-31394699

** FRANKFURT INTERNATIONAL ** ****** Escorts Service ****** ********* 06196 - 42454 *********

DUSSELDORF-COLOGNE-ESSEN "Penthouse" High Class Escort Service. The Best in Town. 0211 - 39 83 528

*** BERLIN-CITY-PENTHOUSE **** Laura - High class Escort Service. Tel 030/323 14 14 Fax: 030/324 66 83

DUSSELDORF-COLOGNE-ESSEN "Penthouse" High Class Escort Service. The Best in Town. 0211 - 39 83 528

LONDON ELITE ESCORT AGENCY. 081 682 4171 HEATHROW AND GATWICK

GENEVA*ROYAL*GENEVA VIP-ESCORT-SERVICE & Travel *OPEN 7 DAYS. Tel: 022/49 56 82*

SOLO ESCORT discreet sophisticated private service. London 071 799 3355. Noon to midnight.

*** VIENNA-BRATISLAVA *** "Eurocontact" Escort Service, credit cards. Tel 0222/894 16 19.

* * * MUNICH * * * 91 23 14 ESCORT & GUIDE AGENCY. THE FRIENDLY SERVICE.

MONDAY SPORTS

On Baseline, Seles Rules Navratilova and Open

By Harvey Araton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Martina Navratilova's chance to win a fifth U.S. Open women's title sped past in the form of small yellow blurs off the oversized racket of Monica Seles.

They went by with the speed of express trains while Navratilova, from her preferred station at the net, awaited the local.

"She was not only hitting it hard, but she was hitting it accurately." Navratilova, 34, said after losing to an opponent half her age by a score of 7-6 (7-1), 6-1 in 1 hour, 6 minutes at the National Tennis Center on Saturday. "I was covering the lines and they still got by me."

So ended the Grand Slam season. Seles, the Yugoslav baseline enforcer, won all the championships except Wimbledon, the grass court adventure she withdrew from for a fortnight of ducking the curious and nursing her shin splints.

Judging by her refusal to venture off the baseline, even as she barely survived the battle for Open teen queen with 15-year-old Jennifer Capriati in the semifinals and then against Navratilova, Seles might rationalize her lost opportunity with the knowledge that her game isn't ready victory on the grass.

"For me the biggest tournament now will be Wimbledon," she said after securing $400,000, her first Open title and the No. 1 ranking earned last March but relinquished this summer to Steffi Graf. "I need to work on my serve and my volley.

"Not playing this year, it will always be there, a little emptiness," she said of Wimbledon. "But I have to put that behind me. It wouldn't have been fair to my legs. I wouldn't have been able to play the U.S. Open. I really feel that way."

Friday, Seles was extended to 6-3, 3-6, 7-6 (7-3) by Capriati. It was a ferocious affair in which neither showed an interest in hitting anything but high-stakes winners. Their relative immaturity of was betrayed in just one area: There were 18 service breaks in the 1-hour, 56-minute battle of baseliners.

There was less question about the outcome Saturday, only an exclamation point of a second set following a classic first-set confrontation between baseliner and serve-and-volleyer, each for the most part executing her game plan.

As Navratilova had struggled her way through the draw, needing three sets to defeat Manuela Maleeva-Fragniere, Arantxa Sánchez Vicario and the top-seeded Graf, she appeared more conspicuous than ever in her position alone among the baseliners.

"God, I hope not," she said when asked if bigger, stronger teenagers wielding powerful rackets would soon be all that's left. "I'm the last serve-and-volleyer, it seems."

Referring to the future, and perhaps lamenting what she'd just experienced, she added, "Maybe if they just narrowed the court . . ."

Navratilova had done well in the first set as Seles held three break points with Navratilova serving at 3-4, and another in the 10th game at 4-5. She did it with big first serves, which kept Seles from swinging from her heels. But once into the tiebreaker, Seles lifted her service return.

After serving a winner down the middle for 1-0, Seles belted a forehand pass down the line off a first serve, then reached low for another forehand pass, this cross-court. The tiebreaker was gone before Navratilova could regain her balance, and soon enough, so was the match.

Becker: No to Davis Cup; Connors: On to Bordeaux

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Boris Becker withdrew from Germany's semifinal Davis Cup matches against the United States on Sept. 20-22 in Kansas City.

He told Nikki Pilic, coach of the German team, that he tore a tendon in his right thigh during his first- or second-round match in the U.S. Open and will be unable to play tennis for at least two weeks.

● Jimmy Connors will have little time to rest: The 39-year-old American is to play Thomas Hogstedt of Sweden on Tuesday in the first round of the Bordeaux Open.

(NYT, Reuters)

Tim Clary/Agence France-Presse

Connors didn't think much of his defeat, and it was all too easy to tell what Navratilova, far right, thought of Seles's rout.

Courier Ends Connors's Run, Edberg Drills Lendl

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Just when it seemed that Jimmy Connors's magical mystery tour was going to last forever, or at least as long as the U.S. Open did, the 39-year-old miracle worker was ambushed by logic, reality and an unsentimental siege by Jim Courier.

Connors, the five-time Open champion who became this Grand Slam event's first wild-card entry and its lowliest semifinalist, at 174th in the world, failed to conjure up sufficient adrenaline to detour the 21-year-old Courier in their semifinal on Saturday.

Connors grunted and groaned and moaned, forced by weariness to keep his theatrics to a minimum, because there seemed to be nothing in his arsenal that packed enough of a punch to spoil Courier's near-mechanical 6-3, 6-3, 6-2 victory.

Courier, the French Open champion, was to play in the final Sunday against Stefan Edberg, a 6-3, 6-3, 6-4 victor over Ivan Lendl.

Edberg, forever frail in previous efforts to overcome all that is bothersome at the Open, made peace with the place Saturday with the sort of performance best suited to this raucous arena, a brash one.

Edberg advanced to his first career Open final and regained the No. 1 ranking he had surrendered to Boris Becker at Wimbledon with a picturesque unraveling of Lendl, a three-time Open champion.

Of Courier, Connors said: "The way he works at his game and goes about it reminds me a bit of me. But nobody reminds me of me."

"We probably won't see another one like him," said Courier.

A bullwhip forehand, double-barreled baseball backhand and patient placement of winners thoroughly subdued Connors, who dropped his serve eight times, committed 44 unforced errors and was out-aced, 11-0.

But just as he'd promised, Connors, with the instincts of an old gunfighter, went down firing: he positively strutted from the baseline to his courtside chair after using a hatchet of a forehand volley to break Courier as he attempted, up 5-1, to serve for the match.

Even after Courier's bold, backhand pass ended Connors's journey through his 21st Open, the veteran was more jubilant than dejected. To his favorite tune, a shrill standing ovation, Connors made his exit from the tournament where he has reigned supreme since his comeback from two sets down against Patrick McEnroe in the first round.

"This was my goal, when I started playing again in February, to peak for the U.S. Open, and that's what happened," said Connors, who had his left wrist surgically rebuilt last October.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

(Through Saturday's Games)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	78	60	.565	—
Detroit	72	64	.529	5
Boston	71	64	.526	5½
Milwaukee	65	70	.481	11½
New York	60	74	.448	16
Baltimore	55	80	.407	21½
Cleveland	44	91	.326	32½
West Division				
Minnesota	82	54	.603	—
Chicago	75	62	.547	7½
Oakland	73	64	.533	9½
Texas	70	64	.522	11
Kansas City	69	66	.511	12½
Seattle	68	68	.500	14
California	67	68	.496	14½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	81	54	.600	—
St. Louis	71	64	.526	10
Chicago	68	67	.504	13
New York	65	70	.481	16
Philadelphia	64	71	.474	17
Montreal	57	77	.425	23½
West Division				
Los Angeles	76	60	.559	—
Atlanta	75	60	.556	½
San Diego	69	68	.504	7½
Cincinnati	66	69	.489	9½
San Francisco	62	73	.459	13½
Houston	57	78	.422	18½

Friday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Kansas City 010 100 000—2 6 0
Baltimore 001 001 04x—6 9 1
Saberhagen, Gordon (8) and Mayne; Mussina, Poole (8), Olson (9) and Melvin, Hoiles (8). W—Poole, 1-0. L—Saberhagen, 10-8. HRs—Kansas City, Tartabull (28). Baltimore, Orsulak (4), Davis (7), Horn (17).

New York 001 000 000—1 7 0
Minnesota 000 300 00x—3 6 1
Taylor, Cadaret (8) and Nokes; Tapani, Aguilera (9) and Harper. W—Tapani, 14-7. L—Taylor, 7-8. Sv—Aguilera (38).

Oakland 000 000 200—2 5 0
Detroit 102 350 00x—11 14 0
Welch, Chitren (4), Young (5), Campbell (5), Walton (8) and Quirk, Hemond (4); Terrell, Ritz (9) and Tettleton, Salas (6). W—Terrell, 11-10. L—Welch, 11-11. HRs—Oakland, Baines (18). Detroit, Fielder (38), Moseby (5), Fryman (19).

Toronto 304 000 000—7 9 0
Cleveland 000 000 040—4 9 2
Guzman, Timlin (8), Henke (8), Ward (9) and Borders; Otto, Shaw (3), Hillegas (9) and Taubensee, Skinner (9). W—Guzman, 6-2. L—Otto, 1-6. Sv—Ward (19).

Seattle 000 500 000—5 8 1
Boston 003 011 10x—6 13 1
Krueger, Jones (5), Swan (6), Jackson (6), Murphy (7), Swift (7) and Valle; Young, Lamp (4), Harris (8), Fossas (9), Reardon (9) and Pena. W—Lamp, 5-3. L—Jackson, 6-5. Sv—Reardon (35). HR—Seattle, Valle (7).

Chicago 202 004 300—11 9 0
Texas 001 310 001—6 8 0
Alvarez, Poll (4), Perez (6) and Karkovice; Ryan, Rogers (6), Jeffcoat (7), Gossage (7), Manuel (8) and Rodriguez, Petralli (9). W—Poll, 7-2. L—Rogers, 9-9. Sv—Perez (1). HRs—Texas, Sierra (21), Rodriguez (3), Franco (13).

Milwaukee 000 000 001—1 4 0
California 000 000 002—2 6 0
Bosio, Henry (9) and Dempsey; Grahe and Parrish. W—Grahe, 2-7. L—Bosio, 10-10. HR—Milwaukee, Gantner (2).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Francisco 010 000 001—2 5 0
Chicago 000 110 01x—3 9 1
Hickerson, Downs (6), Brantley (8) and Manwaring, Kennedy (8); Castillo, Da. Smith (9) and Villanueva, Wilkins (9). W—Castillo, 6-3. L—Hickerson, 1-1. Sv—Da. Smith (17). HR—Chicago, Bell (24).

Los Angeles 020 010 001—4 8 0
Pittsburgh 100 000 020—3 6 0
First Game
Martinez, Candelaria (8), McDowell (8) and Scioscia; Tomlin, Kipper (8), Belinda (9) and LaValliere, Prince (8). W—McDowell, 7-8. L—Belinda, 4-5. HR—Los Angeles, Scioscia (5).

Los Angeles 100 000 000—1 3 1
Pittsburgh 000 200 10x—3 10 1
Second Game
Gross, Gott (8) and Carter, Hernandez (7); Smith and Slaught. W—Smith, 13-10. L—Gross, 8-10. HR—Pittsburgh, Bell (14).

Cincinnati 100 000 000—1 4 1
Montreal 100 001 02x—4 11 0
Scudder, Charlton (7), Power (8) and Oliver; Haney, Rojas (8) and Santovenia. W—Haney, 3-4. L—Scudder, 5-6. Sv—Rojas (2).

Atlanta 120 000 100—4 11 0
New York 000 000 002—2 7 3
Mercker, Pena (5), Clancy (8), Stanton (9) and Olson; Whitehurst, Castillo (6), Innis (8) and Cerone, Hundley (8). W—Pena, 7-1. L—Whitehurst, 6-11. Sv—Stanton (7). HR—New York, Johnson (32).

Philadelphia 000 001 000—1 4 1
Houston 100 000 11x—3 6 0
DeJesus and Daulton. Fletcher (8); Harnisch, Osuna (8) and Biggio. W—Harnisch, 9-8. L—DeJesus, 10-5. Sv—Osuna (11). HRs—Houston, Bagwell (14), Cedeno (5).

St. Louis 000 000 002—2 9 1
San Diego 000 130 11x—6 11 1
Tewksbury, Fraser (7), Clark (8) and Pagnozzi; Bones, Lefferts (8) and Santiago. W—Bones, 3-3. L—Tewksbury, 9-10. HRs—San Diego, Jackson (16), Howell (5), Howard (3).

Saturday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Toronto 100 021 000—4 9 1
Cleveland 000 000 001—1 5 0
Candiotti and Borders; Swindell and Taubensee. W—Candiotti, 12-11. L—Swindell, 8-14. HRs—Toronto, Gruber (17). Cleveland, Martinez (4).

Seattle 502 030 000—10 14 1
Boston 250 220 00x—11 12 1
Johnson, Burba (2), C.Jones (4), Bankhead (5) and Valle; Morton, Petry (1), Bolton (5), Harris (7), Fossas (8), Reardon (9) and Pena. W—Bolton, 8-7. L—C.Jones, 1-2. Sv—Reardon (36). HRs—Boston, Quintana (11), Greenwell (9).

Kansas City 100 141 000—7 12 0
Baltimore 003 000 001—4 7 2
Aquino, Gordon (6), Montgomery (9) and Pedre; Mesa, Williamson (5), Poole (5), Telford (7), Ballard (8), de la Rosa (8) and Hoiles. W—Aquino, 7-3. L—Mesa, 5-9. HRs—Kansas City, Brett (9). Baltimore, Devereaux (16), Horn (18).

Oakland 000 200 001—3 9 0
Detroit 100 000 000—1 8 1
Slusarski, Klink (7), Nelson (7), Eckersley (9) and Steinbach; Leiter, Gleaton (9), Gakeler (9) and Tettleton, Allanson (9). W—Slusarski, 4-6. L—Leiter, 8-3. Sv—Eckersley (38). HRs—Oakland, Canseco (37). Detroit, Moseby (6).

New York 100 000 001 0—2 5 2
Minnesota 000 001 010 1—3 13 0
(10 innings)
Perez, Habyan (7), Howe (8), Guetterman (9) and Nokes, Geren (9); Morris, Aguilera (9), Willis (10) and Harper. W—Willis, 8-3. L—Guetterman, 3-3.

Chicago 070 020 011—11 14 1
Texas 240 000 000—6 8 1
R. Hernandez, Hibbard (2), Drahman (8), Thigpen (9) and Fisk, Karkovice (9); Witt, Jeffcoat (2), Rosenthal (5), Rogers (8), Fajardo (9) and Petralli, Rodriguez (4). W—Hibbard, 9-10. L—Witt, 3-7. HR—Texas, Reimer (16).

Milwaukee 000 000 000—0 5 0
California 100 000 00x—1 3 0
Navarro and Dempsey; Finley, Eichhorn (8), Harvey (9) and Orton. W—Finley, 17-8. L—Navarro, 13-11. Sv—Harvey (36).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta 012 021 000—6 9 1
New York 000 000 100—1 6 0
Leibrandt, Clancy (9) and Olson; Viola, Burke (6), Brass (8) and O'Brien. W—Leibrandt, 14-11. L—Viola, 12-14. HRs—Atlanta, Pendleton (18), Justice (15), Hunter (11).

San Francisco 000 100 000—1 4 0
Chicago 020 000 00x—2 5 1
McClellan, Oliveras (8) and Manwaring, Decker (8); Bielecki, Assenmacher (9) and Berryhill, Wilkins (8). W—Bielecki, 13-8. L—McClellan, 3-3. Sv—Assenmacher (13). HR—San Francisco, Mitchell (27). Chicago, Berryhill (5).

Cincinnati 010 000 004—5 8 4
Montreal 033 010 00x—7 10 0
Browning, Gross (5), Foster (8) and Oliver; Nabholz, Fassero (9) and Santovenia. W—Nabholz, 4-7. L—Browning, 13-10. HRs—Cincinnati, Sabo (23). Montreal, Santovenia (2).

Philadelphia 000 000 000—0 5 2
Houston 000 000 15x—6 9 0
Ruffin, Boever (8) and Fletcher; Kile, Mallicoat (8), Hernandez (9) and Biggio. W—Kile, 7-9. L—Ruffin, 3-6.

Los Angeles 000 020 003—5 9 0
Pittsburgh 000 010 000—1 8 0
Ojeda, McDowell (7), Wilson (8), Gott (8) and Scioscia; Drabek, Rodriguez (8), Landrum (9), Patterson (9) and Slaught, Prince (9). W—Ojeda, 10-8. L—Drabek, 13-12. Sv—Gott (2).

St. Louis 000 000 000 0—0 6 0
San Diego 000 000 000 1—1 5 0
(10 innings)
Hill, McClure (9), Terry (9), Carpenter (10) and Pagnozzi; Hurst, Maddux (9) and Santiago. W—Maddux, 6-2. L—Carpenter, 10-4. HR—San Diego, Teufel (10).

Japanese Baseball

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Chunichi	61	45	1	.575	—
Hiroshima	57	43	1	.570	1
Yomiuri	61	54	0	.530	4½
Yakult	57	51	1	.528	5
Taiyo	50	60	1	.455	13
Hanshin	36	69	0	.343	24½

Saturday's Results
Yakult 5, Chunichi 4
Hiroshima 7, Yomiuri 1
Taiyo 2, Hanshin 1

Sunday's Result
Hiroshima 4, Yomiuri 3

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Seibu	68	38	4	.642	—
Kintetsu	69	42	2	.622	1½
Orix	55	54	3	.505	14½
Nippon Ham	48	59	4	.449	20½
Daiei	46	59	2	.438	21½
Lotte	36	70	1	.340	32

Saturday's Results
Seibu 4, Kintetsu 2
Orix 7, Daiei 5
Lotte 2, Nippon Ham 1

Sunday's Results
Seibu 4, Kintetsu 3
Orix 8, Daiei 1
Nippon Ham 5, Lotte 4

FOOTBALL

Selected College Scores

EAST
Ball St. 33, Navy 10
Delaware 24, Massachusetts 7
Furman 35, Connecticut 24
Michigan 35, Boston College 13
Northeastern 35, Colgate 10
Penn St. 81, Cincinnati 0
Pittsburgh 35, Southern Miss. 14
Syracuse 37, Vanderbilt 10
Villanova 48, Maine 7
West Virginia 24, Bowling Green 17
William & Mary 48, Boston U. 22

SOUTH
Alabama 41, Temple 3
Alabama St. at Elizabeth City St., ccd.
Alcorn St. 27, Grambling St. 22
Austin Peay 18, W. Kentucky 14
Bethune-Cookman 28, Delaware St. 20
Citadel 33, Presbyterian 10
Clemson 34, Appalachian St. 0
Duke 24, South Carolina 24, tie
Florida 59, San Jose St. 21
Florida A&M 47, Tuskegee 24
Florida St. 38, Tulane 11
Georgia 31, LSU 10
Georgia Southern 29, Savannah St. 6
Howard U. 62, Fayetteville St. 0
James Madison 49, Cent. Florida 31
Kentucky 23, Miami, Ohio 20
Marshall 24, New Hampshire 23
Maryland 17, Virginia 6
Middle Tenn. 42, Tennessee St. 6
Mississippi 10, Memphis St. 0
Mississippi St. 13, Texas 6
N. Carolina A&T 48, N.C. Central 0
N. Carolina St. 7, Virginia Tech 0
Nicholls St. 15, NE Louisiana 10
Norfolk St. 27, Morgan St. 9
S. Carolina St. 28, Newberry 7
S. Illinois 31, Murray St. 27
Samford 52, Morehead St. 14
Tenn.-Martin 36, SE Missouri 29
Tn.-Chattanooga 35, Tennessee Tech 14
VMI 35, E. Tennessee St. 20

MIDWEST
Cent. Michigan 27, SW Louisiana 24
Iowa 53, Hawaii 10
Iowa St. 42, E. Illinois 13
Kansas 30, Toledo 7
Kansas St. 26, Indiana St. 25
N. Iowa 30, McNeese St. 5
Nebraska 59, Utah St. 28
Notre Dame 49, Indiana 27
Ohio St. 38, Arizona 14
Purdue 49, E. Michigan 3
W. Illinois 42, Washburn 3
W. Michigan 35, Akron 12
Youngstown St. 24, Edinboro 0

SOUTHWEST
Arkansas 17, Southern Meth. 6
Baylor 27, Texas-El Paso 7
Miss. Valley St. 35, Cent. Arkansas 3
NW Louisiana 28, Arkansas St. 3
North Texas 24, Abilene Christian 0
SW Texas St. 29, Texas A&I 14
Stephen F.Austin 50, Ark.-Monticello 9
Texas Christian 60, New Mexico 7
Texas Southern 23, Prairie View 6
Texas Tech 41, Cal St.-Fullerton 7
Tulsa 13, Oklahoma St. 7

FAR WEST
Air Force 31, Colorado St. 26
Boise St. 35, Liberty 14
California 86, Pacific U. 24
Colorado 30, Wyoming 13
E. Washington 20, CS Northridge 13
Fresno St. 55, N. Illinois 7
Idaho 49, Sonoma St. 7
Idaho St. 38, Mesa, Colo. 7
Montana 38, Humboldt St. 6
N. Arizona 65, N.Mex.Highlands 12
Nevada 50, UNLV 8
Oregon 40, Washington St. 14
Sam Houston St. 26, Montana St. 23
UCLA 27, Brigham Young 23
Utah 22, Oregon St. 10
Washington 42, Stanford 7
Weber St. 33, S. Utah 14

TENNIS

U.S. Open

Men's Singles, Semifinal
Stefan Edberg (2), Sweden, def. Ivan Lendl (5), Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4; Jim Courier (4), U.S., def. Jimmy Connors, U.S., 6-3, 6-3, 6-2.

Doubles Final
Karim Alami, Morocco, and John DeJager, South Africa (1), def. Michael Joyce, Los Angeles, and Vincent Spadea, Boca Raton, Fla. (6), 6-4, 6-7 (4-7), 6-1.

Women's Singles, Final
Monica Seles (2), Yugoslavia, def. Martina Navratilova (6), U.S., 7-6 (7-1), 6-1.

Doubles Final
Kristin Godridge and Nicole Pratt, Australia (1), def. Asa Carlsson, Sweden, and Catalina Cristea, Romania, 7-6 (7-5), 7-5.

HOCKEY

Canada Cup

Saturday's Results
Finland 3, Sweden 1
Canada 6, Czechoslovakia 2
United States 2, Soviet Union 1

SOCCER

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION
SVV/Dordrecht '90 3, FC Volendam 2
Willem II Tilburg 2, Vitesse Arnhem 4
Fortuna Sittard 2, FC Utrecht 2
Ajax Amsterdam 5, RKC Waalwijk 1
Sparta Rotterdam 4, FC Groningen 2
FC Twente Enschede 3, De Graafschap 0
VVV Venlo 0, Feyenoord Rotterdam 1
Standings: Vitesse Arnhem 9, Ajax Amsterdam 7, FC Twente Enschede 7, FC Volendam 7, RKC Waalwijk 7, PSV Eindhoven 6, Feyenoord Rotterdam 6, FC Utrecht 6, Roda JC Kerkrade 6, SVV/Dordrecht '90 6, Sparta Rotterdam 6, Willem II Tilburg 5, FC Groningen 4, FC Den Haag 4, Fortuna Sittard 4, De Graafschap Doetinchem 3, MVV Maastricht 2, VVV Venlo 1.

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION
Arsenal 1, Coventry 2
Aston Villa 0, Tottenham 0
Everton 2, Crystal Palace 2
Leeds 3, Manchester City 0
Manchester United 3, Norwich 0
Notts County 1, Liverpool 2
Oldham 2, Sheffield United 1
Queens Park Rangers 2, Southampton 2
Sheffield Wednesday 2, Nottingham Forest 1
West Ham 1, Chelsea 1
Wimbledon 3, Luton 0
Standings: Manchester United 17, Liverpool 13, Manchester City 13, Leeds United 12, Chelsea 12, Coventry 10, Wimbledon 10, Sheffield Wednesday 10, Crystal Palace 10, Tottenham 10, Oldham 10, Notts County 10, Nottingham Forest 9, Aston Villa 8, Arsenal 8, Norwich 7, West Ham 7, Everton 6, Southampton 5, Luton 5, Queens Park Rangers 4, Sheffield United 2.

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION
Montpellier 3, Caen 1
Monaco 3, Toulon 0
Auxerre 1, Lens 0
Nantes 1, Saint-Etienne 0
Lille 0, Sochaux 0
Le Havre 0, Metz 0
Lyon 0, Paris-SG 1
Nancy 2, Nimes 3
Cannes 3, Rennes 1
Standings: Monaco 14, Marseille 12, Nantes 12, Paris-SG 12, Auxerre 11, Metz 11, Lille 11, Le Havre 11, Lens 9, Caen 9, Saint-Etienne 8, Montpellier 8, Nimes 8, Cannes 7, Sochaux 7, Toulouse 7, Lyon 6, Toulon 5, Rennes 5, Nancy 4.

GERMAN FIRST DIVISION
Borussia Dortmund 3, FC Cologne 1
Eintracht Frankfurt 6, Stuttgarter Kickers 1
Wattenscheid 1, Schalke 2
Borussia M'bach 1, Dynamo Dresden 0
Bayern Munich 1, Kaiserslautern 0
FC Nuremberg 1, Hamburger SV 1
Karlsruher SC 2, Werder Bremen 1
Bayer Leverkusen 1, Fortuna Duessdrf 1
VfB Stuttgart 4, VfL Bochum 1
Standings: Eintracht Frankfurt 11, VfB Stuttgart 11, FC Hansa Rostock 10, Borussia Dortmund 10, Bayern Munich 10, Hamburger SV 10, Bayer Leverkusen 10, FC Kaiserslautern 9, Schalke 9, Werder Bremen 8, FC Nuremberg 8, Karlsruher SC 8, MSV Duisburg 6, Stuttgarter Kickers 6, Wattenscheid 6, FC Cologne 6, Borussia Moench. 5, VfL Bochum 5, Dynamo Dresden 5, Fortuna Duesseldorf 3.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION
Atalanta 1, Ascoli 1
Cremonese 0, Napoli 0
Fiorentina 2, Genoa 1
Foggia 0, Juventus 1
Milan 1, Cagliari 0
Parma 1, Bari 0
Roma 0, Inter 1
Sampdoria 2, Verona 0
Torino 0, Lazio 1
Standings: Juventus 4, AC Milan 4, Lazio 3, Internazionale 3, Parma 3, Napoli 3, Sampdoria 2, Fiorentina 2, Cagliari 2, Genoa 2, AS Roma 2, Atalanta 1, Ascoli 1, Bari 1, Foggia 1, Torino 1, Cremonese 1, Verona 0.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION
Sevilla 4 Barcelona 2

AUTO RACING

Italian Grand Prix

Results of Sunday's formula one race with names, home countries, make of car, and time: 1, Nigel Mansell, Britain, Williams Renault 307.400km/190.9 miles in 1hr 17min 54.319sec. 2, Ayrton Senna, Brazil, McLaren Honda at 16.262sec. 3, Alain Prost, France, Ferrari at 16.829sec. 4, Gerhard Berger, Austria, McLaren Honda at 27.719sec. 5, Michael Schumacher, Germany, Benetton Ford at 34.463sec. 6, Nelson Piquet, Brazil, Benetton Ford at 45.600sec. 7, Andrea de Cesaris, Italy, Jordan Ford at 51.136sec. 8, Ivan Capelli, Italy, Leyton House at 1min 15.019sec. 9, Gianni Morbidelli, Italy, Minardi Ferrari at one lap. 10, Emanuele Pirro, Italy, Dallara Judd at one lap.

Drivers' standings: Senna 77pts, Mansell 59, Riccardo Patrese, Italy, 34, Berger 31, Prost 25, Piquet 23, Jean Alesi, France, 14, Stefano Modena, Italy, 9, De Cesaris 9, Roberto Moreno, Brazil, 8, J.J. Lehto, Finland, 4, Bertrand Gachot (France) 4.

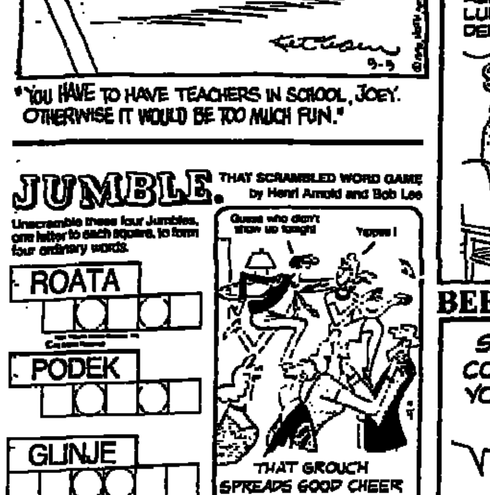
TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League
BOSTON—Bought contract of Bob Zupcic, outfielder, from Pawtucket, International League.
CALIFORNIA—Placed Dave Parker, designated hitter, on waivers to give him unconditional release.

RUGBY

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLIES
England 53, Soviet Union 0
Scotland 16, Barbarians 16
Japan 42, Hong Kong 3

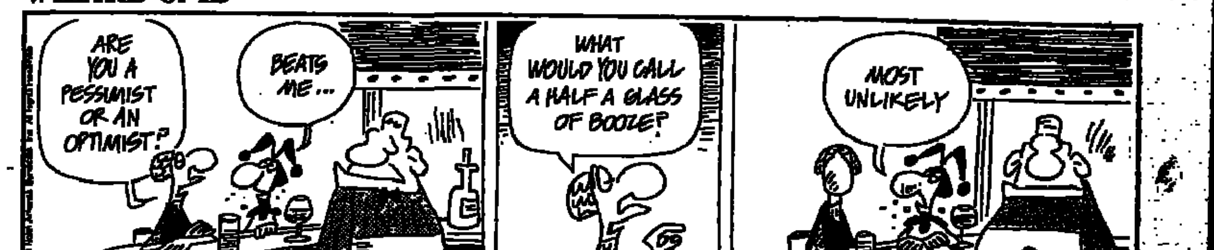
DENNIS THE MENACE



"YOU HAVE TO HAVE TEACHERS IN SCHOOL, JOEY. OTHERWISE IT WOULD BE TOO MUCH FUN."

PEANUTS

CALVIN AND HOBBES



BLONDIE

WIZARD of ID

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

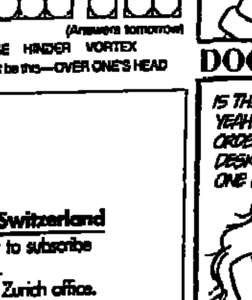
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROATA

PODEK

GLINJE

EDGITS



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: HE

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's | Jumbles: PURGE BARGE HINDER VORTEX
Answer: Astronomy might be this—OVER ONE'S HEAD

BEETLE BAILEY

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

GARFIELD

To our readers in Switzerland
It's never been easier to subscribe and save.
Just contact us at our Zurich office.
Phone: (01) 4181 7200
Fax: (01) 481 8288

MONDAY SPORTS

Athletics' Victory Drops Tigers Into 3d Place, 6 Games Back in East

The Associated Press

Harold Baines hit his 19th home run and the Oakland Athletics beat the Tigers, 7-4, in Detroit on Sunday, dropping the Tigers six games behind in the American League East.

Cecil Fielder hit his major league-leading 39th home run, but the Tigers still lost for the fourth time in five games. They slipped into third place, behind Boston and fell farther in back of first-place Toronto.

Dave Stewart (11-8) got his fifth victory in 13 starts since the All-Star break. He allowing four runs on seven hits in seven innings, and Dennis Eckersley pitched 1⅔ innings for his 39th save.

Baines hit a solo home run in the first. Fielder connected for a two-run shot in the bottom of the first.

The A's trailed, 2-1, entering the fourth, but batted around and scored four runs. Dann Howitt and Jose Canseco led off with singles and Terry Steinbach hit an RBI single with one out. Mark McGwire's RBI grounder put Oakland ahead before Scott Brosius added an RBI double and Mike Bordick had a run-scoring single.

Canseco hit a triple off the center-field fence in the fifth and scored on Baines's single for a 6-2 lead.

Twins 6, Yankees 5: Scott Erickson became the first 18-game winner in the AL and rookie Pedro Munoz provided the game-winning hit for the second straight time, leading Minnesota at home.

Munoz, recalled from the minors on Saturday, hit a three-run homer in the sixth inning for a 5-4 lead. Shane Mack also homered for the Twins.

Erickson moved to 18-6, tied with Atlanta's Tom Glavine for most victories in the majors. He gave up four runs on eight hits and walked three in six innings, but pitched well enough to give the Twins a sweep of the three-game series with the Yankees.

Red Sox 17, Mariners 6: Rookie Phil Plantier drove in five runs with four hits and Jody Reed doubled twice during a seven-run third inning as the Red Sox routed the Seattle Mariners in Boston in their highest-scoring game in five years.

The Red Sox combined 17 hits, including seven doubles, and 12 walks in completing a four-game sweep and extending their winning streak to five. Plantier homered and singled in the third inning and hit a two-run double during an eight-run sixth in Boston's biggest game since beating Cleveland, 24-5, on Aug. 21, 1986.

Seattle has lost 13 straight road games.

Wade Boggs, trying to win his sixth batting title, and Mike Brumley were the only Boston starters not to get a hit. The Red Sox won for the 10th time in 12 games and stayed 5½ games behind Toronto in the AL East before heading on a seven-game trip to Cleveland, Detroit and New York.

Rookie Mike Gardiner (7-7) got a 9-0 lead after three innings and coasted to his first victory in seven home starts since June 15. He gave up six hits in six-plus innings before the relievers took over with a 17-3 lead.

Plantier scored three runs and Reed drove in three. Mo Vaughn had a double, two singles and three walks and John Marzano doubled twice.

Royals 3, Orioles 2: Jim Eisenreich drove in the tie-breaking run with a ninth-inning sacrifice fly and Kansas City came from behind to win in Memorial Stadium.

George Brett opened the ninth with a single and Danny Tartabull doubled to right. After Mike Flanagan replaced Todd Frohlwirth (5-3) and Stu Cole came in to run for Brett, Eisenreich lifted a fly to center that scored Cole without a throw.

Joel Johnston (1-0), who entered in the seventh in relief of starter Kevin Appier, got the victory and Jeff Montgomery pitched the ninth to earn his 27th save.

Luis Mercedes, playing in his first major-league game, scored both Baltimore runs and Cal Ripken drove in two.

Tartabull, who came into the game batting .525 against Baltimore this season, also had a part in starting the Royals' comeback.

■ *In Saturday's games, The Associated Press reported:*

Red Sox 11, Mariners 10: Mike Greenwell drove in six runs with a homer and two doubles in Boston as the Red Sox won their fourth straight.

Blue Jays 4, Indians 1: Tom Candiotti pitched a five-hitter in his first start against his former teammates and lowered his AL-leading earned-run average to 2.34 with the victory in Cleveland.

Athletics 3, Tigers 1: In Detroit, Jose Canseco hit his 37th home run, leaving him one behind AL leader Cecil Fielder of the Tigers.

Royals 7, Orioles 4: Danny Tartabull went three for three in Baltimore and Kansas City took advantage of Cal Ripken's error to score four runs in the fifth inning.

Twins 3, Yankees 2: Pedro Munoz, recalled from the minors earlier in the day, snapped a 10th-inning tie with a two-out single off Lee Guetterman in Minneapolis.

White Sox 11, Rangers 6: Tim Raines and Dan Pasqua hit two-run singles during a seven-run second inning in Arlington, Texas.

Angels 1, Brewers 0: Chuck Finley allowed four hits in 7⅔ innings for his 17th victory, this one over visiting Milwaukee.

In a rematch of a pitching duel between Finley and Jamie Navarro that the Brewers won by 3-1 on Sept. 1, a first-inning run driven in by Dave Winfield's single stood up.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Turnovers and Rams Get the Best of Giants

Roberto Borea/The Associated Press

Robert Drummond, right, fumbled to set the Cardinals up for a field goal in the game in Philadelphia.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Robert Delpino rushed for 116 yards and the Los Angeles Rams forced three turnovers on Sunday in a 19-13 upset victory over the New York Giants in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

Delpino, who carried 27 times, became the first rusher to top 100 yards against the Giants in a regular-season game since Johnny Johnson of Phoenix gained 108 in Game 6 last year.

New York lost for the first time since Dec. 15, 1990 against Buffalo, breaking a six-game winning streak including the playoffs.

Delpino scored the Rams' only touchdown on a 1-yard run, set up by his 36-yard draw to the 3. Tony Zendejas kicked field goals of 29, 50, 32 and 33 yards, with the first two set up by turnovers.

The Giants scored on Matt Bahr's second-quarter field goals of 46 and 40 yards and Jeff Hostetler's one-yard pass to Dave Meggett with 1:52 left.

The Rams commited seven turnovers in their season-opening loss to Phoenix while the Giants had none in their Monday night victory over San Francisco. But Hostetler threw his first interception in 184 passes and lost a fumble on two of New York's first three possessions.

Hostetler completed 17 of 32 passes for 187 yards, including 6 for 6 for 69 yards against a soft defense on the final drive. The Rams' Everett hit 7 of 16 for 83 yards and no interceptions. Hostetler lost for the first time as a starter, dropping to 8-1.

Bills 52, Steelers 34: Jim Kelly had the best day of his NFL career at the expense of one of the best secondaries in the league.

Kelly threw six touchdown passes, four to Don Beebe, as Buffalo achieved its second-highest point total ever, crushing visiting Pittsburgh.

Kelly's third and fourth touchdown passes to Beebe snuffed out the Steelers' hopes of a comeback, which were buoyed by two third-quarter interceptions that brought the Steelers to within 31-27.

Kelly completed a career-high 31 passes in 43 attempts for 363 yards.

Cardinals 26, Eagles 10: Greg Davis kicked four field goals and Tom Tupa threw a 51-yard touchdown pass to Johnny Johnson in Veterans Stadium.

Phoenix (2-0) took advantage of six Philadelphia turnovers. Jim McMahon, who replaced the injured Randall Cunningham at quarterback, had trouble moving the Eagles' offense.

Davis kicked field goals of 52, 28, 22 and 42 yards and the Cardinals also scored on a seven-yard fumble return by Rod Saddler with 2:48 to play.

Vikings 20, Falcons 19: In Atlanta, Cris Carter caught two touchdown passes from Wade Wilson, the last a spectacular diving one-handed catch that and ended a 11 consecutive losses in open-air stadiums for the Vikings.

Carter beat Bobby Butler on both scoring plays, the first covering 25 yards in the first quarter and the acrobatic catch covering 39 yards to build a 20-10 lead with 11:23 remaining.

Carter made his diving one-handed catch just inside the Atlanta 5, then rolled and crawled his way to the end zone as Butler's momentum carried him away from the fallen Viking.

Herschel Walker had a banner day on his return to his home state. Walker, a Heisman Trophy winner and three-time All-America at Georgia, rushed for 123 yards on 25 carries.

Bears 21, Bucs 20: Jim Harbaugh threw two touchdown passes, and the Bears sacked Vinny Testaverde six times in Tampa, Florida, as Chicago continued its mastery of its NFC Central Division rival.

Harbaugh threw scoring passes of 7 yards to Neal Anderson and 43 yards to Wendell Davis to help the Bears (2-0) improve their record to 21-2 during the month of September over the past seven years.

The triumph was the 15th for Chicago in its last 17 meetings with Tampa Bay (0-2).

Saints 17, Chiefs 10: Bobby Hebert threw two first-half touchdown passes as the visiting Saints ran up a 17-0 first-half lead, then held on in a difficult second half.

Hebert, who was 19 of 27 for 211 yards in his second game back after a year-long holdout, threw touchdown passes of 13 yards to Eric Martin and 45 yards to Quinn Early. Morten Andersen added a 40-yard field goal as New Orleans controlled the ball for nearly 24 of the 30 minutes before intermission and piled up 13 first downs to one for Kansas City.

Dolphins 17, Colts 6: A week after being shredded for 582 yards in a season-opening 35-31 loss to Buffalo, Miami limited the Colts to 150 yards in Miami.

Mark Higgs rushed for 111 yards on 27 carries and became the first Dolphin since Andra Franklin in 1982 to top 100 yards in consecutive games.

The victory was the 299th of coach Don Shula's NFL career.

Lions 23, Packers 14: Rodney Peete attempted a career-high 38 passes, completing 25 for 270 yards, and Robert Clark had 10 catches for a career-high 143 yards as the Lions won at home.

Barry Sanders, who had missed the Lions' opener with a rib injury, gained only 42 yards on 18 carries against the Packers. But he scored the Lions' first touchdown.

Peete threw a 12-yard scoring pass to Willie Green, and Eddie Murray kicked field goals of 41, 27 and 36 yards for the Lions (1-1).

Browns 20, Patriots 0: The Browns won the battle of last season's worst National Football League teams as Bernie Kosar's two touchdown passes and the Patriots' inept offense led to a shutout in Foxboro, Massachusetts.

Cleveland was 3-13 last season. Only New England's 1-15 record was worse. *(UPI, AP)*

NFL ROUNDUP

Morgan and Daniels Help Dodgers Hang Onto Lead in West

The Associated Press

Mike Morgan won for the first time in a month and Kal Daniels had a three-run pinch double as the Los Angeles Dodgers stayed atop the National League West by beating the Pirates, 5-1, in Pittsburgh on Sunday.

The Dodgers, who entered the series 6-20 on the road after the All-Star break, won three of four from East Division-leading Pittsburgh in a possible preview of the NL playoffs.

The Pirates were held to two runs in the final two games of the series, with Morgan (11-9) giving up eight hits, striking out eight and walking one in 6 1-3 innings.

The Dodgers, now 3-1 on a key 11-game, 10-day road trip that winds up in Atlanta, had scored first, taking a 1-0 lead in the first on Darryl Strawberry's run-scoring single off Bob Walk.

Braves 7, Mets 5: Tom Glavine overcame a four-run first inning to become the NL's first 18-game winner, and Atlanta swept its first series in New York since 1982.

Rookie Brian Hunter hit the go-ahead home run in the ninth off John Franco (4-8), only the second home run off the reliever this season, and Mark Lemke and Terry Pendleton added RBI singles with two outs.

Atlanta had come back to tie on Otis Nixon's sacrifice fly in the third, Dave Justice's two-run homer in the sixth and Pendleton's RBI single in the eighth.

Glavine, whose major league-leading ERA rose to 2.32, allowed seven hits in eight innings, struck out five and walked four.

Expos 4, Reds 2: Cincinnati hit into a game-ending triple play as Montreal swept the three-game series at home.

Dennis Martinez (13-9) gave up five hits, struck out three and walked none before Mel Rojas, Jeff Fassero and Barry Jones finished.

Phillies 5, Astros 0: Terry Mulholland (14-11) pitched a three-hitter for Philadelphia in Houston.

Philadelphia got all it needed in the first when Von Hayes doubled and scored on Dave Hollins's single.

Giants 4, Cubs 3: Pinch-hitter Kevin Bass tripled with the bases loaded in the seventh inning in Chicago and scored on Mike Felder's suicide squeeze.

■ *In Saturday's games, wire services reported:*

Dodgers 5, Pirates 1: Bob Ojeda won for the first time in a month and improved to 13-6 overall against Pittsburgh as the Los Angeles bullpen came through.

With Los Angeles leading, 2-1, Roger McDowell worked out of a two-on, one-out jam in the seventh, striking out Gary Redus and getting Jay Bell on a grounder.

Pittsburgh had runners on first and third with no outs in the eighth, but Steve Wilson, acquired Friday from the Cubs, struck out Barry Bonds. Former Pirate Jim Gott then retired Steve Buechele on a liner and Cecil Espy on a forceout and finished for his second save.

Braves 6, Mets 1: Charlie Leibrandt allowed five hits in eight innings to win his fifth straight decision, and he doubled in a run for Atlanta in New York.

Cubs 2, Giants 1: Mike Bielecki allowed three hits in eight innings in Chicago and Damon Berryhill hit a two-run homer as the Cubs sent San Francisco to its sixth straight loss and 11th in 13 games.

Expos 7, Reds 5: Nelson Santovenia homered and drove in three runs in Montreal as the Expos won for the seventh time in eight games.

Astros 6, Phillies 0: Andy Mota hit an RBI single in the seventh inning for the game's first run and the homestanding Astros added five runs in the eighth, keyed by Andujar Cedeno's two-run triple.

Padres 1, Cardinals 0: Tim Teufel hit his 10th home run to lead off the 10th inning as San Diego earned its eighth straight victory over visiting St. Louis. *(AP, UPI)*

■ Gooden Has Surgery

Dwight Gooden underwent nearly an hour of arthroscopic surgery Saturday on a partial tear of the rotator cuff and a tear of cartilage in his right shoulder, The New York Times reported from New York.

Frank Cashen, the general manager of the New York Mets, conceded that the discovery of trouble with the rotator cuff came as a shock. He said the team had been told by its doctors that the star right-hander stood a solid chance of being ready to pitch by the start of next season.

● Dave Parker, 40, was put on the waivers Saturday by the California Angels, a day after the team made Whitey Herzog its director of player personnel. Parker was hitting .232. *(AP)*

Mansell Edges Senna In Italian Grand Prix

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONZA, Italy — Nigel Mansell of Britain kept his world championship hopes alive Sunday by beating Brazilian rival Ayrton Senna to win the Italian Formula One Grand Prix.

Mansell, who trailed Senna by 22 points entering the race, cut the margin to 18 with four races remaining this season.

"If my mathematics are correct I still can catch up to Senna in the remaining races," Mansell said. "It's not exactly wide open, but we'll make Ayrton work for it."

The British driver was timed in 1 hour, 17 minutes, 54.319 seconds over the 53-lap, 191-mile (307-kilometer) course. He averaged 147 miles per hour in his Williams Renault.

Senna, holding the pole in a McLaren Honda, pitted for tires on the 34th lap after losing his lead to Mansell. He fought back through traffic from fifth to second, finishing in 1:18:10.581. Alain Prost of France, driving a Ferrari, was third.

Mansell staged his dramatic push for the race lead by passing Senna, who had been forced to brake hard entering a turn. When Senna pitted on the 34th lap, he spent 5.93 seconds on a tire change but said it was necessary because "I wouldn't have been able to stay in the race without new rubber."

Once in front, Mansell increased his lead on Prost to 17 seconds by the 46th lap. Senna overtook Prost for second place with seven laps left, but Mansell held on comfortably.

The Monza crowd, many carrying British Union Jack flags, flooded the finish line to welcome Mansell. He held his hand aloft from the safety of the towering podium.

McLaren driver Gerhard Berger of Austria took fourth in 1:18:22.038, ahead of Germany's Michael Schumacher, who was making his debut for Benetton Ford (1:18:28.782). Benetton veteran Nelson Piquet of Brazil finished on the final points spot, in 1:18:39.919, in his 200th Grand Prix. *(UPI, AP)*

SIDELINES

Torrence Beats Krabbe in Cologne

COLOGNE (Reuters) — Germany's double world sprint champion Katrin Krabbe was surprised in the 100 meters on Sunday.

Krabbe, who triumphed in the 100 and 200 meters in Tokyo, finished second to American Gwen Torrence, who clocked 10.97 seconds in winning the 100. Jamaica's Merlene Ottey won the 200 in 21.83.

● South African athletics officials Sunday canceled a return to international competition in Senegal and Johannesburg next month because of internal rifts. The African Unity Games will therefore be postponed.

Gretzky and Canada Dispatch Czechs

MONTREAL (AP) — Wayne Gretzky again was the catalyst as Canada used a quick start to overwhelm an opponent at the Canada Cup hockey tournament, clinching a berth in the semifinals.

Gretzky and Al MacInnis each scored two goals as Canada remained unbeaten with a 6-2 victory Saturday over Czechoslovakia. Canada concludes round-robin play Monday in Quebec City against the Soviet Union. The Soviets are 1-3 after a 2-1 loss to the United States on Saturday.

For the Record

Former world featherweight boxing champion Johnny Famechon regained consciousness in a Sydney hospital on Sunday, two weeks after he was struck by a car and lapsed into a coma. *(AP)*

A special grand jury will begin deliberating Monday on whether to indict boxer Mike Tyson in the alleged rape of a beauty pageant contestant, the prosecutor's office said Friday in Indianapolis. *(AP)*

Robert Helsick, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, on Saturday apologized for "the appearance of conflicts of interest," and agreed to terminate any Olympic business dealings. He will stay as president, the USOC said after its executive committee met in Chicago in the wake of reports he earned $127,000 from clients in Olympic-related business. *(WP)*

Bernard King, the Washington Bullets' All-Star forward, will miss at least the opening month of the NBA season after undergoing surgery to remove torn cartilage in his right knee in New York on Friday. *(AP)*

Jeff Hawkes of South Africa, who started Sunday tied with Seve Ballesteros, earned a one-shot victory with a final 68 for a 268 total in the European Masters-Swiss Open in Crans Sur Sierre, Switzerland. *(AFP)*

Bob Goldham, 69, who played on five Stanley Cup winners in Detroit and Toronto, died Friday in Toronto following a stroke. *(AP)*

Mississippi State Sacks 13th-Ranked Texas

The Associated Press

On a day when some high-ranked teams ran up some embarrassingly high scores, Michigan and Texas scrambled for every available point.

Thanks to Desmond Howard, who caught three touchdown passes and returned the second-half kickoff 93 yards for a touchdown, No. 2 Michigan held off Boston College, 35-13.

"We won, which is the main thing," said Michigan's coach, Gary Moeller.

In Starkville, Mississippi, Rodney Stowers's fourth-down sack capped a day of big plays as Mississippi State upset No. 13 Texas, 13-6.

"It was one of those days where our players didn't believe Texas would win," said State's coach, Jackie Sherrill. "They weren't afraid of Texas as much as I was."

At the other end of the spectrum, No. 5 Penn State pounded visiting Cincinnati, 81-0. It was a testimony to the relative abilities of the teams that Penn State's Joe Paterno insisted he did everything he could to hold down the score and Cincinnati's Tim Murphy agreed.

No. 1 Florida State 38, Tulane 11: Sophomore tight ends Warren Hart and Lonnie Johnson caught nine passes for 178 yards and four touchdowns in Tallahassee, Florida. Hart caught three for 24 yards, all for touchdowns, and Johnson six for 154, including one for a 78-yard touchdown on Florida State's first play.

No. 2 Michigan 35, Boston College 13: The highly favored Wolverines led by only 14-13 before scoring three touchdowns in the final eight minutes. Until then, the Eagles (0-2) had stayed with their visitors, getting to 14-13 on Sean Wright's 22-yard field goal 53 seconds into the fourth quarter. Then Michigan went 70 yards in nine plays, capped by Elvis Grbac's eight-yard pass to Howard. With 1:14 left, Grbac threw a 19-yard scoring pass to Howard.

Mississippi State 13, No. 13 Texas 6: Sherrill, who had Texas's number while he coached at Texas A&M, beating the Longhorns five times in a row before leaving after the 1988 season, made it six in a row thanks to some big defensive plays.

Texas drove 45 yards to a first down at the Bulldogs' 19 with about three minutes to play. Keith Joseph and Jerome Brown combined to block a pass by Peter Gardere, another throw was batted down near the goal line, and Kevin Henry blocked another pass on third down. Then came Stowers's drive-ending tackle with 2:19 to play.

No. 4 Washington, 42, Stanford 7: Billy Joe Hobert threw two touchdown passes and the visiting Huskies forced five turnovers in beating Stanford for the eighth straight time.

No. 5 Penn State 81, Cincinnati 0: Tony Sacca threw two touchdown passes to Kyle Brady and J.T. Morris, Sam Gash and Shelly Hammonds each ran for two touchdowns in Penn State's biggest burst of points since Paterno became coach in 1966.

"Nobody ever wants to be in a game like that," Paterno said.

No. 6 Florida 59, San Jose State 21: Shane Matthews threw five touchdown passes and Florida's offense produced 506 yards. Matthews connected with Harrison Houston on a 22-yard scoring play on the Gators' first snap in Gainesville, Florida.

No. 7 Notre Dame 49, Indiana 27: Rick Mirer ran for three touchdowns and threw 58 yards to Irv Smith for another in South Bend, Indiana. Mirer, who had charges dropped after being arrested for being drunk and disorderly, scored on runs of 46, 6 and 1 yards.

No. 8 Clemson 34, Appalachian State 0: Ronald Williams ran for 108 yards and one touchdown on 14 carries while the Tigers' defense limited visiting Appalachian State to two yards rushing and 84 yards overall.

No. 12 Colorado 30, Wyoming 13: Darian Hagan completed 12 of 23 passes for 151 yards and a touchdown, ran for a score and returned punts 37 and 30 yards in Boulder, Colorado.

No. 14 Nebraska 59, Utah State 28: Derek Brown ran for 175 yards on 23 carries and fifth-year senior quarterback Keithen McCant passed for a touchdown and ran for one as the Cornhuskers totaled 800 yards, 630 on the ground in Lincoln, Nebraska. The Cornhuskers set a national record with 44 first downs, one more than the total against New Mexico State nine years ago.

No. 15 Iowa 53, Hawaii 10: Lew Montgomery scored on three short touchdown runs and quarterback Matt Rodgers threw for two scores. "We ran only our basic plays, which is hard-nose fundamental football," coach Hayden Fry said in Iowa City.

No. 20 Alabama 41, Temple 3: Siran Stacy, who did not play last year because of a knee injury, ran for 95 yards and a touchdown and threw for a score in Birmingham, Alabama.

No. 22 Ohio State 38, Arizona 14: In Columbus, Ohio, Butler By'not'e ran for 189 yards on 26 carries to pace a rushing attack that amassed 325 yards, Ohio State's biggest output in two years. Jeff Cothran gained 105 yards in only seven carries, one a 39-yard TD dash.

No. 23 UCLA 27, No. 25 BYU 23: Ty Detmer completed 29 of 46 passes for 377 yards and two touchdowns with two interceptions. He broke Todd Santos's record of 11,425 collegiate passing yards, set at San Diego State from 1984-87, finishing the game with 11,606. But UCLA's Tommy Maddox walked off the field in Pasadena, California, a winner after completing 16 of 24 passes for 263 yards and two touchdowns.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

We can help you call your boss in Boston.

Or your partner in Palo Alto.
Or your broker in Boca Raton.
With *AT&T USADirect® Service,* calling the States is fast and easy. You just dial the special *AT&T USADirect* access number for the country you're in.
Within seconds, you'll experience one of the friendliest sounds you can hear when you're away from home. An AT&T Operator offering to help you complete your call.
Use your *AT&T Calling Card* or call collect. And not only can you minimize hotel surcharges but you can also save with our international rates.

Only *AT&T USADirect Service* puts you in easy reach of an AT&T Operator in the States from over 90 countries around the world.
And it's just another way AT&T is there to help you from practically anywhere in the world.
Whether it's calling your boss in Boston.
Or your client in Kalamazoo.

AT&T USADirect Service.
Your Express Connection to AT&T Service.

AUSTRIA**	022-903-011	GREECE**	00-800-1311	NORWAY**	050-12011
BELGIUM**	11-0010	HUNGARY**	00* 36-011	POLAND*	010-480-0111
DENMARK**	8001-0010	IRELAND	1 800-550-000	PORTUGAL	05017-1-288
EGYPT*,1	356-0200	ISRAEL	177-100-2727	SPAIN	900-99-00-11
FINLAND**	9800-10010	ITALY**	172-1011	SWEDEN**	020-795-611
FRANCE**	19* 0011	LUXEMBOURG	0 800-0111	SWITZERLAND**	155-00-11
GERMANY*	0130-0010	NETHERLANDS**	06* 022-9111	U.K.	0800-89-0011

* Await second dial tone. ** Public phones require coin or card. ' Western portion. ² Dial "0" and await second tone outside Warsaw. ³ Dial "02" first, outside of Cairo.

For additional *USADirect* access numbers or information about the service, call us collect at 412-553-7488. When in the U.S. call 1 800 874-4000 Ext. 416 for your free *USADirect* information card.

AT&T The right choice.

New Age Cat Lore: Are You a Ginger?

AS book sales slump — some retailers in Britain and the United States report a 50 percent drop because of the recession — the happy author is one who combines two markets such as finance and health or, like Vivienne Angus, self-awareness and pets. Not only has her book, "Know Yourself Through Your Cat," done

MARY BLUME

well since it came out in England last April but, according to her publisher, Ernest Hecht of Souvenir Press, it has been sold to Italy, South Africa and the United States, where 10 publishers put in bids.

The book neatly combines New Age and old saws. Although most people don't know it, Angus says, their emotional state is the key factor in opting for, say, a ginger cat rather than a Siamese.

Most ginger cats, she says, are male and thus very masculine in their vitality, self-will and independence. Winston Churchill, she pointed out by telephone from her home in Devon, had a ginger tom he adored, as well as a dog named Rufus. His personality clearly leaned to red, an energy color.

Tortoiseshell cats, on the other hand, are predominantly female (the rare males are usually sterile) and so express the more feminine traits. The gray and brown tabby is the universal cat and represents art, a blue or a gray cat means dignity.

A black cat suggests the mystery of the unconscious while a black and white is a yin and yang cat symbolizing harmony and balance. A white cat represents order, and a brown or chocolate well being and comfort.

The more exotic lilac color (called platinum in the United States) represents sophistication, and the ticked or spotted patterns found, for example, in Abyssinian cats represent an affinity for the wild.

Color choice tells a great deal about the owner's state of mind. Angus was surprised, when looking for a seal point Siamese, to find herself falling for a red point named William instead. "He came along not long after my divorce when I started to come alive again." William was followed by a Burmese called Hooli. "She came along a little after William when I was looking at the feminine aspect of myself and she's a very feminine little cat. She's chocolate — I like browns, earthy colors."

Kate Mount/Souvenir Press

Author Vivienne Angus with William, her red point Siamese.

Angus hit upon the relation between self-awareness and cats after a course of Jungian therapy. She doesn't know what cats Jung owned, if any, but bases her findings on his ideas — cats, she says, reflect the collective unconscious — with help from other sources such as an authority on Native American culture named Harley Swiftdeer Reagan.

In her view color and shape of the chosen cat are keys to the owner's personality, so her findings apply not only to pedigreed breeds but also to the common alley cat, or moggie. "I think there is a difference between certain pedigreed breeds. When it gets to the moggies the difference is less pronounced so it is really the symbolism of the color and shape."

Once color and shape have been understood, the owner will grasp why he or she has chosen a grumpy-looking but placid Persian over an extrovert Siamese. Those who chose the more rare breeds might seek a challenge or may be evoking a desire to nuture and protect.

The Devon Rex, for example, with hair as wavy as 1930s bandleaders', or the Scottish Fold, whose ears droop forward and down, have a wide-eyed innocent look and a sad expression respectively, Angus says. They may therefore attract owners who project their own vulnerability onto their cats and by caring for them are able to respond to some of their own emotional needs.

Inside a cat owner lurks a leopard, Angus says. And inside a dog owner? "A wolf. I'm a great believer that in everybody is every animal and every animal is in everybody, but it is really what your own personality tunes into. And also the time of your life. Some people are avid cat lovers from the beginning, others are cat and dog lovers, others switch over according to what's going on at the time."

In general, Angus says that cat people are more intuitive and introvert while dog owners are more outgoing and bouncy. This can be seen at British dog shows, where people tend to be chatty and boozy, and cat shows, where owners are serious and reserved.

Cats have been worshiped and also feared and detested for their aloof mystery and independence. Why do they always sit in the laps of people who detest them?

"I wish I knew," Angus said. "What I think is so wonderful is their intuitive ability to pick out that person. Cats sit there regardless: you're going to like me, you haven't got much choice."

The late Beverly Nichols, a cat lover, divided people and countries into F, for feline, and non-F. Angus agrees that France is very F and so is Italy. "I think it is what I call the feminine countries, it's really the feel of the country and the symbolism." The United States, for example, is non-F. "I think there are something like 10 million cats in America, but I've always thought of it as quite doggy, really."

It would be hard to think of an American president having a lilac (or platinum) kitty rather than a Checkers, Little Beagle Johnson or a Millie. Perhaps the feminine, secret side of cats does not appeal to world leaders: The British royal family, for example, has its corgis; only one minor royal, Angus says, has a Siamese.

Angus at the moment has two male cats and a female and would like another female to keep her Jungian anima and animus in balance. It would be a Siamese because she likes their naughty ways: "I'm the sort of person who thrives on new things."

Some readers have objected that her views do not correspond to their cats. "I've had people say I've always had ginger cats and they're always like this or that. That can be partly subjective because they anticipate the ginger being like that and so to them the ginger is like that. It's a little complicated but it gets clear once you understand the principles of symbolism."

Although not a dog owner, Angus is at present working on a similar book on dogs called "Me or Not Me, That is the Question." It is, she says, a further study of physical projection and on how our relationship with animals is based on the animal in us.

It sounds as if the field were wide open — horses, budgerigars (Churchill had one), tropical fish? "Gosh, how nightmarish," Agnus says. And probably she is right because she has hit on a good thing in simply suggesting that cat owners learn to know themselves. No one could ever claim to know their cat.

LANGUAGE

Right and Left: Be Even-Handed

By James Lipton

LAST spring, a headline in The New York Times, "Being Left-Handed May Be Dangerous to Life," heralded a study of 1,000 Southern Californians that had this conclusion: "right-handers, on average, live to be 75 years old [while] left-handers typically die at age 66." (Southern Californians — *average?* — *typical?*)

That prompted me to reflect that southpaws have been getting a bad rap ever since the Old English word *left*, meaning "weak" or "worthless," came to include handedness almost a millennium ago. (*Southpaw* didn't turn up until the late 19th century, when Finley Peter Dunne, a Chicago journalist, was said to have coined it because the Chicago Cubs' home plate faced east, making their pitcher's left "paw" southerly.)

An unrelenting bias exists in every use of *left* and *right* in every language — except, apparently, in Quechua, the language of the Incan people, who were so favorably disposed to their left sides that a 13th-century Incan emperor called himself Lloque Yupanqui, meaning "the left-handed one."

Right, on the other hand, turns up in recognizable orthography in Frisian, Teutonic, Saxon and every other radicle of the English language, always meaning the same bully thing, from its infancy to the present. When we speak of a sacred and inalienable *right*, we use the word in its first definition in every language (except, perhaps, Quechua). "That which is consonant with equity or the light of nature" is how the usually staid Oxford English Dictionary puts it.

In everyday conversation, "Right!" connotes "rectitude," which is simply saying "right" connotes "right," since *rectitude* shares both meaning and root with *right*. In printing jargon, a right-hand page is *rightly* called *recto*, the ablative of *rectus*, a Latin word for *right*, but the stepchild left-hand page has no identity of its own. It is the *verso*, meaning "turned" — the flip side of *right*. Is there no way a *right-minded* person can rectify ("set right") this linguistic tilt by letting *left* be *left?* No, since the Latin for *left* is *sinister* (*sinistro* in Italian), meaning not only "left" but "evil" in those languages and ours.

□

In English, someone who is dexterous is *adroit*, which is, of course, nothing but "on the right" in French, and in both English and French, someone who is inept or awkward is *maladroit*, "bad at the right." Did you catch the tautological "dexterous is *adroit*" in the last sentence? *Dexterous* derives from the Latin *dexter*, which goes further back to the Greek *dexios*, meaning "on the right." Technically, right-handers are *dextrals* and left-handers are, of course, *sinistrals*.

Oddly, it is only in the volatile world of politics that *left* and *right* have no intrinsic negative or positive connotations, only subjective ones. Right-wingers may despise left-wingers, and vice versa, but from a semantic point of view the political *left* and *right* were born neutral in 1789, meaning nothing more sinister than the various parties' seating order, from liberal to conservative, in France's Assemblée Nationale.

That aside, the French language shows the same rectocentric (my coinage for this occasion) bias as English. *Un droit* is "an inalienable right." *La voie droite* is "the path of virtue." *Un homme droit* is "upright and honest" (in English, we'd call him "a righteous man"). *Un mariage de la main gauche*, or "left-handed marriage," is living in what, in more innocent times, used to be called sin. While Americans get up "on the wrong side of the bed," when the French wake up grumpy, they get up *du pied gauche*, "on the left foot." *Un sinistre* is "a disaster" in France — and so is *passant l'arme à gauche*, "passing the weapon to the left," which Larousse translates as "kicking the bucket."

□

No rectocentric study would be complete without *gauche*, the plain, French-vanilla word for *left*, the first dictionary definitions of which, long before one gets to the directional meanings, are "inept," "awkward," which explains why *gauche* in English means "crude" or, yes, "maladroit." In Spanish, a *left-hander* is by definition a "bad guy." In Swahili, "left-handed" means "weak"; in Serbo-Croatian, it means "incompetent," and in Russian, "clumsy."

In German, "right" and "wrong" are *recht* and *unrecht*, another example of the bias that defines wrong as "unright." (Is the opposite of "unright" the ubiquitous English *all right?*) *Der ist link*, "he's left," means "he's dishonorable"; *eine Linke* is "a sneaky act" in Austria, and a German judge is addressed as *Herr Richter*, which can only be translated as "Mister Right."

For one brief moment, I thought I had solved the riddle of rectocentricity: Since most languages are written from left to right, giving a distinct advantage to dextrals, this was why right-handedness became genetically dominant. I reasoned that in the Middle East, where Arabic and Hebrew are written right to left, there might be an abundance of left-handers — a theory that stood up until I came across Chapter 29, Suratt Alhaqah, Verses 18-33, in the Koran, which decrees that on Judgment Day those carrying the book of their deeds in the right hand will pass on to heaven, while those carrying the book in the left hand will march straight to hell.

Discouraging. But, finding myself next to an Israeli at a dinner-dance, I rallied to ask her about Hebrew colloquialisms for "clumsy." "Two left hands" was the deflating reply. A moment later, I declined to dance with a gloomy "Sorry, I've got two left feet."

Still, I made one last half-hearted foray. Since the Chinese and Japanese languages are written down the page, giving advantage to neither hand, could Asians tend toward the *ambidextrous*, "both right"? A Chinese dictionary turned up the all-too-familiar "two left feet — awkward." But the *coup de grâce* to both search and theory was delivered by a Japanese dictionary that explained, under *hidari* ("left"), that *hidari maki* ("counterclockwise") means "strange"; *hidari mae* ("folding the kimono improperly, left side under right") means "going broke"; *sasen* ("move to the left") means "demote," and *migi ude*, "right arm," takes us back to the ever-popular "right-hand man."

So I'll leave handedness to the scientists, who, to their credit, have at least come up with the fact that dextrals live longer than sinistrals. But I'm afraid that is a *left-handed compliment*, since, if the dominance of right over left continues at its present pace, in a few millenniums there won't be any *left* left. Right? Right.

James Lipton, the author of the recently published "An Exaltation of Larks, the Ultimate Edition," wrote this for The New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

PERSONALS

0990 TOM DECHAENE has moved to 63 Kensington Gardens Square, London W2 4BA. Tel: 071 792 9580 to work for Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd., 071 826 6473 (Could DEEDGUSA members identify themselves?)

0990 BEST WISHES TO EVERYBODY Hope to see people on my world tour Oct-Feb. Keep in touch. Humphrey McKLOND (the place to be)

JAN ARTUR CONTACT phone no in Warsaw: (48-22)25.16.68 or 21.56 16

0990 Luigi & Marie Slaviero, Residence de L'Orangerie, 2 square de Rohan, 78150 Le Chesnay. Work (1) 47147100

0990 NEWSLINE Dagmar & Xaver still in Fontainbleau. Tel: See profile.

0990 NEWSLINE Hong Kong refugee, very very grateful to Danish sea captain of Section Three

GIGI MY LOVE - Don't share with Julius - I'm jealous. I INSEAD pals console me: 37-2-3797034

ALA, Re: Adele. Je suis pour toi, et toi c'est moi. Break the rules Dorothy. Love always, Pink Slan + Red hair.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

TO OUR READERS VISITING FROM THE U.S.A.

THE IHT IS NOW AVAILABLE IN MANY U.S. CITIES ON DATE OF ISSUE

Now printed by satellite transmission in New York the International Herald Tribune offers same-day home or office delivery in Manhattan, most areas of Boston, Los Angeles, Miami, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Washington D.C.

Subscription copies are now flown directly to Atlanta, Chicago, Denver and Seattle for speedy mail delivery

In the U.S.A., call TOLL FREE 1-800-882-2884

In New York, call (212) 752-3890

Herald Tribune

850 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022 Telex 427 175 Fax (212) 755-8785

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PARIS

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH TEACHING CAREERS

Recognized world-wide, the TESOL Certificate (Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages) qualifies you to teach English in educational institutions, language schools and corporations. Prerequisites: excellent verbal skills & an aptitude for cross-cultural communication. Attend a free Information Session on Tues. Sept. 10 at 18h30 or Thurs. Sept. 12 at 18h30. To reserve call The American Language Institute, 34 ave de New York, 75116 Paris. Tel (1) 4720 4499

MILA SCHÖN. The most refined of all ties, in ZURICH exclusively at WEINBERG's - leading men's store - 13, Bahnhofstr. 01-211 29 50

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS English speaking meetings daily. Tel: PARIS 46 34 59 65 or ROME 678 0320.

ARC DE TRIOMPHE dining tables available in best on-course restaurant. Call Paris (1) 30 35 79 59

FITNESS

FITNESS TRAINER The American way to fitness. A specialist in strength training, bodybuilding and physique sculpturing. Let me create the body you want. Michael - Paris Tel: (1) 40 23 93 67 Fax. (1) 45 26 58 68.

SATELLITE TV

SATELLITE TELEVISION DECODERS Decoders and subscriptions for movie channels. Immediate Delivery. Tel: +44 344 874550 or Fax +44 344 874551. Major Credit cards welcome.

RIVIERA SATELLITE. Monaco to St Tropez. Buy or rent from 10FF/day. Also Sky-3SC decoders. Robin Morris. Tel (+33) 93.78.78.00. Fax 93.25.46.74

MOVING

1992 - NOW! interdean INTERNATIONAL MOVERS FOR A FREE ESTIMATE CALL PARIS (1) 39569000 NICE COTE D'AZUR 93742121

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

IRISH NON-RESIDENT COMPANIES £195

Ideal tax-avoidance vehicles: low profile, tax free & European. Suitable for trading, consultancy and other activities. For immediate service contact: Eilish Murphy, Director, Sovereign Company Services, 3 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin 2, Ireland. Tel: +353 1 618490 Fax: 618493

INTERNATIONAL OFFSHORE COMPANY INCORPORATIONS FROM US$150 Comprehensive professional services include nominees, Representative offices, Powers of attorney, telex, telephone Fax, mail forwarding worldwide. Island Resources National House, Santon, Isle of Man. Phone: (0624) 824555 Tlx 628352 Island G. Fax: (0624) 823949

OFFSHORE

Companies for all purposes including banking and insurance. We offer 30 years professional experience worldwide. Brochure on request. ASTON CORPORATE MANAGEMENT 19, Peel Road, Douglas, Isle of Man. Tel: 0624 626 591 Fax: 0624 625 126

FREE FAX & TELEX MACHINES Learn how you may obtain fax, telex, and photocopy machines free of charge. For Details: FAX: U.S. 205-948-5146

HONG KONG CORP. $415. Annual cost $398. SR Ltd. 701 35 Queen's Rd, HK. Tel:852-5233672 Fax: 852-8400217.

OFFSHORE COMPANIES! All areas! JPCR, 1/5 Church Street, Douglas, Isle of Man. Tel 0624 629529 Fax 629662

BUSINESS SERVICES

EXECUTIVE SERVICES. Highly skilled professional phone-secretarial services. Trained professional secretaries to answer your calls, fax, word processing + typing needs. Paris 1-42564010

BUSINESS SERVICES

LONDON ADDRESS BOND STREET. Mail, Phone, Fax, Telex, Conference room. Call 071-499-9192. Tx 262690.

WE TRANSLATE. Your software & manuals into any European language. Hamilton Translations, (33-1) 69281818

ANDORRA, FAX/MAIL SERVICE "Confidential mail held in custody". B.P. 223, Andorra La Vella, Andorra.

BUSINESS TRAVEL

TRAVEL SAFELY IN NEW YORK? For about the cost of a limosine, we provide an armed law-enforcement trained escort for personal/business travel in NYC & vicinity. License/Bonded by N.Y. State. Call 1-516-754-8666.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

GREAT BRITAIN

KNIGHTSBRIDGE £59/night serviced luxury flats beside Harrods. From £29 in Kensington. Oxbridge Apartments Tel: (71) 835-1611 Fax: (71) 373-0036.

HOLLAND

RENTHOUSE INTERNATIONAL No 1. in Holland for (semi) furnished houses/flats. Tel: 31-20-6448751 Fax 31-20-6465909 N'hoven 19-21, 1083 AM Amsterdam

MONACO

PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO SUPERB 4/5-ROOM APARTMENT For rent in a prestigious residential building close to the sea and beaches, 308 sq.m., in perfect state, composed of a double living room, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, a fully equipped kitchen, 3 cellars, 2 parking spaces, view of Cap Martin and Mediterranean. For futher details please contact: AGEDI EXI Residential 7 and 9, Bd des Moulins MC 98000 MONACO Tel: (33) 93.50.66.00. Telex 479417 MC Fax (33) 93.50.19.42.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

First Résidences PARIS A luxury fully furnished residence to let along "the Seine" for your stay in Paris

RESIDENCES KENNEDY Next to the Eiffel Tower & Trocadero, the most sumptuous residence in Paris provides spacious flats (studio to 3 bedrooms) luxuriously furnished. Private carpark, maid service & high security. Fitness club, pool & FLO Prestige, the famous catering at your disposal. 100, Ave Pd Kennedy, 75016 Paris Tel 1-4525 9501. Fax 1-4288 2991

FLATOTEL EIFFEL TOWER OR EXPO PORTE DE VERSAILLES from studio to five room deluxe apartments fully equipped and serviced, daily, weekly or monthly. Any further information: Call: 05.345.345 Toll Free or (1) 45 75 62 20

74 CHAMPS ELYSEES LE CLARIDGE FOR 1 WEEK OR MORE high class studio, 2 or 3-room apartments. FULLY EQUIPPED IMMEDIATE RESERVATIONS Tel: (1) 43 59 67 97

AT HOME IN PARIS SHORT OR LONG TERM apartments for rent furnished or not PARIS PROMO Real Estate Agent - Property Manager 25 Ave Hoche, 75008 Paris. (1) 45632560

INTER URBIS UNFURNISHED/FURNISHED RENTALS FLATS & HOUSES FOR SALE 31 rue de Monceau, Paris 8th. Tel: (1) 45 63 17 77

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

AGENCE CHAMPS ELYSEES Offers apartments in residential areas from 3 months or more. Tel: (1) 42 25 32 25 Fax: (1) 45.63.37.09

EXCEPTIONAL, TO RENT AVE DES CHAMPS ELYSEES Top floor with terrace, large studio, 50 sq.m. of which 12 sq.m. terrace giving directly onto avenue. Luxurious furnishings. $2800/mo. 1- 45.62.37.19

LAMY (1) 47 23 53 14 5 av. Pierre 1er de Serbie, Paris 16. Mme DELOS. Apartments short-long term

EXCLUSIVE FURNISHED RENTALS First in quality and service Tel: 1-47 53 86 38. Fax 1-45 51 75 77.

EXCEPTIONAL CHARACTER Furnished Parisian Apartments Tel: 1-45 31 08 09 - Fax: 1-40 43 93 92

OWNER RENTS APARTMENTS, fully furnished and equipped, in the best areas of Paris, for 1 day to 3 years. Reasonable prices. Call (1) 4056 3232 or 4306 8292. Fax: (1) 40 56 33 23.

18th CENT. HOUSE, newly restored, 35 km West Paris, 3 beds, 2 baths, large lounge, beams, fireplace, central heat, garden, garage, antique furniture. F9,500. (1) 30908158 / fax 8240

CHATELET/MARAIS, very centrally located, 95 sq.m. duplex, last floor, very sunny, lovely view over Paris, fireplace. 6 to 18 months. F15,500.Tel: 1-47 23 04 84.

PARIS BIENVENUE. Furnished studios & apartments 1 WEEK TO 2 YEARS in Central Paris. Chauffeur available. Tel: (1) 47 53 80 81. Fax: 47 53 72 99

15th, SEINE VIEW, 60 sq.m., 1 bedroom, living, dining, parking. Long term lease. F12,000 per month net. SOGETRAN 1-42463791 - 43310992

16th, AUTEUIL, high class character building, 2 rooms, 70 sq.m., terrace, sunny. F6,900 + charges. Owner (1) 42 67 16 86, before 9am or eves.

NEUILLY S/SEINE - Lovely studio, bright, 35 sq.m., 3 windows, bath, kitchenette, 4th floor, no lift. 3 mins Metro, near shops. Tel: 1-46.24.28.62

SUNNY HOUSE, on private street, 2 bedrooms, 15th, Commerce, parking. F12,000/mo. Tel: 16-32 21 04 25

16th, NEAR AVE HENRI MARTIN, very elegant studio, style little house. F5,000 net. Tel (1) 45040969/45042195

LOFT BASTILLE, low key luxury, 160 sq.m. parking. Oct-Jan. F12,000/month. Owner 1-40 09 18 57

MACMAHON Etoile quiet, light, newly redone, living + bedroom, 45 sq.m., 5th floor. F7500 net. Tel: 1-43.27.64.70

14th Very well furnished & equipped nice 2 rooms, 55 sq.m., 4th floor, lift, nice building. F7,700 net 1-4326 1841.

17TH PEREIRE unique 3rd floor of house, newly redone, 125 sq.m. F12,000. Also others. Tel: 1-43549052

7th. Top floor, view, salon, dining room, 1 bedroom. F12,000. Tel: (1) 42 07 10 34.

RUE MAZARINE, character building, 175 sq.m., 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, parking. F35,000. Tel; 1-43.25.49.88 8-11am

BAC 7TH 65 sq.m., superb 2 rooms, beams, fireplace, 5th floor. F8,500. LAMY 1-47.23.53.14

ST MICHEL, living, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, modern kitchen. F16,000. Tel (1) 40 70 18 84

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

Embassy Service 8 Ave. de Messine 75008 Paris YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS (1)-45 62 30 00 FAX (1)-42.89.21.54

NEUILLY ON BOIS, very high class, modern, 175 sq.m. apartment with 2 large gardens. Double living with fireplace, dining, 3 bedrooms, 2 maid's rooms, 2 parkings. F23,000. Tel: 1-47 23 04 84.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

ETIENNE MARCEL. Character. Large double living, dining room, 1 bedroom. F7,500. Tel: (1) 45.27.12.19.

USA

LUXURY SUTTON PLACE 2 bedroom, 2.5 baths; sweeping north-south river views. Asking $4200/month. Owner. Contact Mr. Barnes 212-683-5100 USA.

EMPLOYMENT

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

NEEDED IMMEDIATELY for large, private American fund based in Paris:
TWO - Corporate Finance Analysts
ONE - Fund Manager for International Markets
ONE - Chief Accountant-Back office securities-fluent French
ONE - Lawyer - MBA - French helpful
Much international travel required. Single & MBA preferred. Excellent opportunity, salary and bonus system. Only candidates with top experience need apply. Please send resume, references and salary requirements to: Box 2353, IHT, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

SEEK YOUNG AMERICAN actor teacher of dramatic arts to animate theatre for children. Good French. Theatrical experience and working papers A MUST. Le PETIT ATELIER 11 rue Jacob, Paris 6th. Tel: 1-46.33.55.08. On appointment only.

COUNCELORS openings for high school student exchange programs, Belgium, Germany & France. Fax resume Spain (34) 7281 6722 USA (1) 415 499 5651.

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

45 YRS OLD FRENCH MAN, willing to relocate abroad several years, experienced in business, teaching, travel, fluent English, seeks situation or interesting opportunity. All propositions welcome. Tel: 1-40 15 93 37. Fax (33-1) 40 15 93 45

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG FRENCHMAN, good education, elegant, seeks position as personal assistant, travel companion. Please Contact Mr. Villeneuve, BP 187, 75800 Paris Cedex 08.

YOUNG LADY, fluent English, looking for position as personal assistant. Tel (1) 45 67 56 02 after 7pm.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

International Communications Company seeks enthusiastic and well organized ADVERTISING SALESPERSON to cover Europe for its industrial trade publications. Position to be based in its Frankfurt office. Fluent English and German. French or Italian a plus. Reply Box 2364, I.H.T., 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France

AUTOMOBILES

FERRARI TESTAROSSA 1989 Red, black interior. Luggage, 1hd, full service history. 19,000 kms, perfect. All French & UK taxes paid. £80,000. Tel: 071-487 2500. Fax: 071-935 8353 Private

1991 LAMBORGHINI DIABLO - red/red, 1000 km. Only serious offers. Contact Spain Tel: 34-71-690923.

AUTO RENTALS

CENTURY SELF DRIVE New cars - Unlimited mileage

RENAULT 5	F	990/week
RENAULT CLIO	F	1,090/week
PARIS/OPERA	(1)	42 61 68 68
ORLY AIRPORT	(1)	46 87 18 68
C.D.G. AIRPORT	(1)	34 29 80 08
NICE		93 21 11 18
LYON		78 95 44 88
MARSEILLE		42 79 28 28
STRASBOURG		88 35 34 88
TOULOUSE		61 30 03 11

RENT FROM DERGI AUTO WEEKEND F515 7-DAY PROMOTION F900 PARIS (1) 45 87 27 04

AUTO SHIPPING

TRANSCAR 17 av de Friedland, 75008 Paris. (1) 4225 6444. Nice 9321 3550. Antwerp 233 9985. Cannes 9339 4344

AUTOS TAX FREE

TRASCO BREMEN. Tax free from stock NEW MERCEDES S-CLASS W140, Tax free new and used Audi, BMW, Mercedes, Porsche, Volkswagen, Volvo. Steindamm 38, 2820 Bremen 77, Germany. Tlx 246624. Fax (0)421/630205. Tel: (0)421/633044.

TRASCO BREMEN Mercedes + Audi Armored cars & stretched limousines from stock. Steindamm 38, D-2820 Bremen 77 Germany. Tlx 246624. Fax: (0)421/630205. Tel: (0)421/633044.

AUTO SERVICES

LICENCE PLATES EXPIRE? Fast solution. GMC, 26 Kleomenou, 10675 Athens, Greece. Fax 7219080

LEGAL SERVICES

24-HOUR DIVORCE. Inexpensive, fast. Immediate remarriage. No travel. P.O. Box 357, Sudbury, MA 01776 USA. Tel: 508-443-8387 Fax: 508-443-0183.

DIVORCE BY MAIL. Final in 14 days certified by US Government. Tel: FRG (49) 211.714950 or (49) 2101.278569

HEALTH/MEDICAL SERVICES

MALE IMPOTENCE & SIZE PROBLEM Dr. Tsoumanis can inform & resolve your problems. Surgical process explained on video tape. Price $100 postal order. Delivery about 4 weeks. Info-Zet, Dr. Tsoumanis, POB 4158 CH-8022 Zurich, Switzerland.

FOR SALE & WANTED

DUE DEPARTURE, Iranian family sells Persian rugs, half of appraised value. Paris (1)4791.21.47, 6-9pm

LOW COST FLIGHTS

1ST OR BUSINESS CLASS ONLY Frequent Travellers to Orient/Australia/Africa/North & South America. Save up to 50%. No coupons, no restrictions. Imperial Canada 514-341-7227

BUSINESS AND 1ST CLASS FARES. Low fares Europe to USA, Canada, Caribbean, Mexico & South America. Bluewheel Travel London. Tel: (UK) 081 202 4535. Fax: (UK) 081 202 3839

WORLDWIDE scheduled departure at the lowest ever discount economy airfare. Credit cards possible. Tel: Paris (1) 42 89 10 81 Fax 42 56 25 82

DAILY FLIGHTS AT LOWEST FARES to any major North American int'l airport. Tel: Paris (33-1) 47 04 67 51.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

ACCESS VOYAGES

	One Way	Round Trip
New York	F1100	F2295
Los Angeles	F2135	F4290
Miami	F1785	F3410
Washington	1280	F2565
Montreal	F1210	F2420
Rio de Janeiro	F3380	F5170
Australia	F4835	F7885
Japan	F4360	F7885
London	F595	F675

and more destinations... Discount on 1st & business class. Rates subject to modifications. Restrictions may apply. Tel: 1-40.13.02.02 & 1-42.21.46.94 Fax: 1-45 08 83 35 6 rue Pierre Lescot, 75001 Paris Metro - RER Chatelet Les Halles (Lic. 175.111)...and also

ACCESS IN LYONS Tour Credit Lyonnais, 129 rue Servient 69003 Lyons. Tel: (16) 78 63 67 77 Book now by phone with credit card

page 13 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

Place Your Classified Ad Quickly and Easily in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

HEAD OFFICE
Paris: (For classified only): Tel.: (1) 46 37 93 85. Tx.: 613595. Fx.: 46 37 93 70.

EUROPE
Andorra: Tel.: 28264. Fax: 28264.
Amsterdam: Tel.: 6730757. Fax: 6737627.
Athens: Tel.: 653 52 46. Tx.: 218344 IBS GR.
Bergen, Norway: Tel.: (05) 913070. Fax: (05) 913072.
Brussels: Tel.: 343-1899, 343-1914. Fax: 346-0353.
Copenhagen: Tel.: 31429325.
Frankfurt: Tel.: (069) 72-67-55. Tx.: 416721 IHT D. Fax: 727310.
Helsinki: Tel.: (90) 647412. Fax: (90) 647948.
Istanbul: Tel.: 132 0300. Fx.: 146 0666. Tx.: 26388 ODVI TR.
Lausanne: Tel.: (21) 28-30-21. Fax: (21) 283091
Lisbon: Tel.: (1) 247 72 93. Tx.: 66885 INTERO P. Fx.: 2477352.
London: Tel.: (071) 836-4802. Tx.: 262009. Fx.: 2402254.
Madrid: Tel.: 564 51 12. Tx.: 47747 SUYA E. Fax: 564 52 89
Milan: Tel.: 546.25.73. Tx.: (43) 334494 (INIADV).
Stockholm: Tel.: (08) 7172205. Fax.: (08) 7174611.
Tel Aviv: Tel.: 972-52-586 245, 972-52-586 246. Fax: 972-52-585 685.
Vienna: Contact Frankfurt.

NORTH AMERICA
New York: Tel.: (212) 752 3890. Toll free: (800) 572 7212. Tx.: 427 175. Fax: (212) 755 8785.
Chicago: Tel.: (312) 201-9393. Fx.: (312) 201-9398. Toll free: (800) 535-6208.
Florida: Tel.: (407) 869-8338. Fx.: (407) 869-0683. Toll free: (800) 442-3216.
Houston: Tel.: (713) 627-9930. Tx.: 910-881-6296. Fx.: 713-627-9191. Toll free: 1-800-526-7857
Los Angeles: Tel.: (213) 850-8339. Tx.: 650 311 7639. Fx.: 213-851-1508. Toll free: (800) 848-4739.
Toronto: Tel.: (416) 585-5485. Tx.: 06-219629. Fax: 416-585-5275. Toll free: (800) 387-9012.

SOUTHERN AFRICA
Bryanston: Tel.: 706 14 08. Tx.: 4 21059 SA. Fx.: 7063466.

AFRICA
Tunis: Tel.: 710 797.

KENYA
Nairobi: Tel.: (254-2) 740251 Fax: 741411

LATIN AMERICA
Bogota: Tel.: 236 9747 - 256 6096. Tx.: 42072 MIVA CO.
Buenos Aires: Tel.: 322 57 17 Tx.: Cabina publica 33-9900.
Caribbean: based in Florida. Tel.: (407) 869 8338. Fx.: (407) 869-0683.
Costa Rica: Tel.: (506) 240642. Tx.: 1050 RACSA. Fx.: (506) 254852.
Guayaquil: Tel.: 328181/325248. Tx.: 3196. Fx.: 321266.
La Paz (Bolivia): Tel.: (00591-2) 359842/358130 Fx.: (00591-2) 358293. Tx.:3252 (TESTERBV)
Lima: Tel.: 417 852. Tx.: 20469 GYDSA. Fx.: 416422.
Mexico: Tel.: 535 31 64. Fx.: 7033134.
Panama: Tel.: 69 09 75. Fx.: 690580.

FAR EAST
Hong Kong: Tel.: 861 0616. Tx.: 61170 (IHT HX). Fx.: (852) 861 3073.
Bangkok: Tel.: 258-32-44. Tx.: 20666 RAJAPAK TH. Fx.: 2588010.
Bombay: Tel.: 413 7396/412 2399. Tx.: 11-85171. Fax: 204 49 73.
Jakarta: Tel.: 586 077. Fx: 720 2609. Tx: 62944.
Karachi: Tel.: 526 901. Fx: 526 207. Tx.: 24801.
Kathmandu: Tel.: 221-576 Tx: 2606. Fx.: 227 336.
Malaysia: Tel.: 717-0724/717-5370.
Manila: Tel.: 817 07 49. Tx.: 66112. Fx: 816 23 05.
Seoul: Tel.: 734 12 87. Tx.: 28604 UNIPUB. Fx.: 7390054.
Singapore: Tel.: (65) 223-64-78/9. Tx.: 28749. Fx.: 2241566.
Taiwan: Tel.: 752 44 25/9. Tx.: 11887. Fx.: 7814308.
Tokyo: Tel.: 03 3201 0210. Tx.: 133673. Fax: 03 3201 0209.

AUSTRALIA
Middle Park: Tel.: (03) 6960288. Fx: (03) 696 69 51.

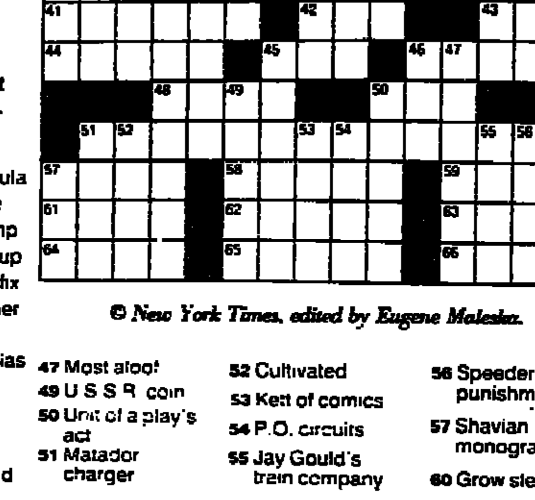
NEW ZEALAND
Auckland: Tel.: 775 120. Tx.: 2553 CPO AK NZ Fx.: 3034740.

ACROSS

1 Dog that debuted in a 1934 film
5 Bow or Barton
10 Shopper stopper
14 Sound at a stadium
15 Tempted
16 King Harald's predecessor
17 Grown-up filly
18 Actress Ekberg
19 Cab passenger
20 Noted train
23 Matterhorn, e.g.
24 Coty or Descartes
25 Mendacious
28 — — out a living
30 Goose genus
34 Choler
35 Type of trip
36 "I Got — — o' Nuttin'"
37 Train company in a game
41 Take long steps
42 Ending with north or south
43 Unclose, to the Bard
44 Highly charged
45 Swiss river
46 More aged
48 Canvas cover
50 U.S.A.F. command
51 Noted train
57 Hired hoodlum
58 Davis or Midler
59 "—— go bragh"
61 Engendered
62 Make tardy
63 Chinese: Comb. form
64 Furnishes a new lawn
65 Make nonexistent
66 —— off (angry)

DOWN

1 Inlet
2 Washstand item
3 Scarlett's home
4 Gladiators' milieus
5 Gripper
6 Roman moon goddess
7 Seed coating
8 Go to bed
9 "There Is Nothin' Like ——"
10 Wash additive
11 Wings, to Cato
12 Hog fat
13 World's first apple eater
21 Tankard's liquid
22 "—— things Thee to see": G. Herbert
25 "Who's on ——?"
26 Rugged crest
27 Live and ——
28 Leghorn's largess
29 Asian peninsula
31 Be inquisitive
32 Soldiers' camp
33 Golf's —— Cup
35 Chemical suffix
36 Diaper fastener
38 Bloats
39 Mental formulas
40 Opposite of dep. at J.F.K.
45 Show up
46 Another stadium sound
47 Most aloof
49 U.S.S.R. coin
50 Unit of a play's act
51 Matador charger
52 Cultivated
53 Kett of comics
54 P.O. circuits
55 Jay Gould's train company
56 Speeder's punishment
57 Shavian monogram
60 Grow sleepy



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

M	A	D	S	■	B	E	F	O	G	■	O	L	A	V
A	H	E	M	■	E	L	I	H	U	■	L	E	N	A
J	A	M	E	S	M	A	S	O	N	■	E	F	T	S
■	B	E	L	M	O	N	T	■	G	R	A	T	I	A
■	■	■	L	E	A	D	■	S	H	I	N	Y	■	■
I	M	P	A	W	N	■	T	W	O	E	D	G	E	D
D	E	E	■	S	E	T	A	E	■	M	E	R	L	E
E	S	T	S	■	D	O	M	E	D	■	R	O	M	A
S	T	E	E	R	■	K	A	P	O	K	■	V	A	N
T	A	R	L	A	T	A	N	■	M	E	T	E	R	S
■	■	F	A	I	R	Y	■	F	I	V	E	■	■	■
T	H	I	S	D	O	■	B	A	N	I	A	N	S	■
E	O	N	S	■	J	U	L	I	A	N	B	O	N	D
L	O	C	I	■	A	D	O	R	N	■	A	S	I	A
A	S	H	E	■	N	O	C	E	T	■	G	Y	P	S

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris.